

CUBANS MOVED OUT.

Taken From Havana to Prevent More Trouble.

BLOODY RIOT IN THE CITY.

Three Cubans Were Killed and Seven-teen Other Persons Wounded—One a Spanish Officer—Americans Narrowly Escaped—Gen. Greene Appealed To.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Three Cubans were killed and one Spanish officer and two Cubans were wounded in an affray between Spanish officers off duty and a number of citizens and a party of Cubans who wished to close the Tacon theater on account of the death of General Calixto Garcia at Washington.

Some of the Cubans ran into the Inglaterra hotel.

One wounded man broke into the room occupied by Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, son of the general, demanding protection.

General Greene and several members of his staff, who had been out on a balcony watching the crowd, heard the uproar in the hotel and went into the corridor. So soon as the Spanish officers saw General Greene, who was in uniform, they stopped the pursuit of the Cubans, saluted and retired.

At the time the Cubans and pursuing Spaniards ran through the Hotel Inglaterra, General Humphreys was in the lobby talking with Major Martin of General Greene's staff and other gentlemen. A bullet shattered a mirror near which they stood and two others splintered the staircase.

R. S. Howland, editor of The Provisional Journal, and Mr. W. L. Riley, a New York contractor were jostled by the sudden rush of shouting and fighting men.

On the outside the Spanish soldiers were clearing the great square and streets in the vicinity. The hotel was full of American officers and civilians and some of them with their wives, were standing on the balconies at the imminent risk of being hit by bullets fired at an upward angle to scare the crowds.

It is reported that, in addition to those killed and wounded who have been previously mentioned, 14 are being cared for in private houses. Three arrests were made. A few minutes after the shooting in the hotel, frightened Spaniards and Cubans gathered around General Greene, asking if he would protect them. He sent Captain Cole and Lieutenant Stevens to General Castellanos to inquire what was being done to preserve order. The latter replied that the cafes had been ordered closed and the streets cleared, while troops in sufficient numbers to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aides of General Castellanos called upon General Greene, and gave him further personal assurances.

It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers, including Generals Julio Sanguilly and Jose Laceret, should go to the camp near Marianao and remain out of the city until the Spanish forces are withdrawn.

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The First North Carolina regiment disembarked and marched through the city with band and colors, to camp at Marianao. By the time the regiment had reached the suburb of Cerro many hundreds of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure and the children shouting encouraging names as the North Carolinians marched along.

The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Marianao, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance.

GARCIA'S FUNERAL.

Archbishop Ireland Preached—Secretary of State Hay, Several Generals and Senators Honorary Pallbearers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—This morning the remains of General Garcia were taken to St. Patrick's Catholic church, where the funeral services were held at 10 o'clock. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls celebrated the mass, Archbishop John Ireland preached the sermon and Rev. Dr. Stephen of the Catholic bureau of Indian missions and Mrs. Baritti of the apostolic delegation

assisted in the services. The honorary pallbearers were Generals Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, Lawton and Ludlow, Secretary Hay, Senators Proctor, Thurston, Money and Mason and Hon. John R. Proctor of the civil service commission, while the active pallbearers were nine non-commissioned officers from the Washington barracks.

After the services at the church the remains, borne on a caisson and escorted by Companies K of the Fifth and E of the Sixth regiments of siege artillery, on duty at the barracks, were taken to Arlington and placed temporarily in a receiving vault pending their final interment in Cuba at a time to be hereafter determined. They will be taken to the island on the Dolphin.

Ludlow to Govern Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Alger designated General Ludlow to act as first military governor of Havana city. General Greene, at Havana, will remain there until relieved by General Ludlow, and then come home to be retired.

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Vest Made a Speech on His Resolution in the Senate—Morgan Opened For the Nicaragua Canal Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Discussion of two questions, each of interest and importance at this time, was begun by the senate at its session, territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

As soon as the routine morning business had been disposed of Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), called up his resolution, offered last week, declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory, except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants. Mr. Vest declared that it was a basic principle of this government that the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed, and maintained that the federal government had no authority either in morals or in the constitution to go beyond that principle. He held that the principle had been sustained by the supreme court in various decisions, and that no public man of prominence and no recognized tribunal had ever been reckless enough to controvert it.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) took issue with Mr. Vest, and announced that, at some convenient time in the near future, he would offer some remarks upon the resolution, in the course of which he would endeavor to show that the Missouri senator was wrong in his interpretation of the constitution and inaccurate in his deductions from the law.

Mr. Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three-hour appeal for action at this session. The whole country, he said, would be disappointed if congress did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal. In the course of his remarks he agreed to accept an amendment specifically excepting the canal from neutrality with regard to any country with which the United States might be at war.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house spent the larger part of the session on District of Columbia affairs. The bill to relieve the condition of American seamen was taken up, but nothing was accomplished.

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MANILA, Dec. 13.—The former Spanish cruiser, Isla de Cuba, which was sunk by Admiral Dewey and recently raised, started for Hongkong to be fitted out, proceeding under her own steam, going at the rate of 12 knots.

The Isla de Luzon made a trial trip across the bay, which was satisfactory. She will be ready to go to Hongkong on Saturday. The third of the recovered Spanish vessels, the Don Juan de Austria, will soon follow the others to Hongkong.

The fact that all three ships have been reported by Lloyd's surveyor to be first-class risks show their condition.

FRICITION IN THE ARMY.

Some War Secretaries Mistreated Commanding Generals.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD SO STATED.

He Favors Increase of Army as Does General Miles—Both Before House Committee—Miles Spoke of Injustice Done to Meade, Hancock and Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house committee on military affairs heard Generals Miles and Schofield on the Hull and Hawley bills for the increase of the regular army.

The Democratic members of the committee, especially Messrs. Sulzer, Cox and Hay, sought to show that the increase of the army from 27,000 to 97,000 was unwarranted and undertook to prove that after peace was fully restored there would be no necessity for any larger army than 35,000 men. General Miles said 2,000 American troops and 2,000 natives could control Porto Rico, that 11,000 would suffice for Cuba and 25,000 for the Philippines. About 40,000 were needed abroad and 25,000 at home. After the islands had been pacified the surplus troops could be placed in garrison as a reserve force.

Representative Cox wanted to know why regiments were now maintained at Atlanta and Columbus when there was no necessity for them. General Miles said it was customary to divide the force and place parts of it in different cities and the places were usually selected at the request of representatives and senators.

General Miles believed that if his bill was passed it would fix the standard of the army for 100 years to come. He could not tell how much the proposed army would cost, but he did not think it would be \$100,000,000, as Mr. Hay suggested.

General Schofield, who preceded General Miles in command of the army, devoted his chief attention to the friction inevitably arising between the secretary of war and the commanding general under the present system. This had occurred during the command of General Scott, who removed his headquarters to New York. It occurred also during the command of General Sherman, who went to St. Louis to avoid friction. The trouble arose out of the system which gave the head of the army the name of commanding general when, in fact, he had little or no authority, or even influence as commanding general. Whether he does anything depends largely on his personal relations with the secretary of war.

If these relations are not close then the secretary of war gets to ignoring the so-called commanding general. In that event the adjutant general becomes a more important official than the commanding general. General Schofield urged that one of the most essential features of army reorganization was to give the president absolute power to select his own commanding officer. The title also should be that of general-in-chief instead of commanding general, as that would better express the idea that the head of the army was the executive officer for the president and secretary of war. General Schofield urged also that the heads of all staff bureaus should be subordinated to the general-in-chief.

General Schofield said he estimated a need of about 30,000 for the Philippines, 15,000 to 20,000 for Cuba, 5,000 to 8,000 for Porto Rico, 15,000 for manning and caring for fortifications, 10,000 for the Indian country and 15,000 as a reserve.

After General Schofield had concluded General Miles said he did not approve the suggestion that the head of the army be an executive staff officer to the president. During most of the time for the last 100 years the army had been under the command of a general or a lieutenant general, and that was the practice the world over.

Gen. Miles said he did not speak from a personal standpoint, as he was ready to be retired at any time. But he believed in the principle of a rank and authority commensurate with the responsibility.

General Miles said, in reply to a question, that he thought it would be better for the president to have the war minister more particularly direct the vast administrative work of the war department, as it was manifestly impossible for any man to come from civil life and at once become familiar with all the latest appliances of war.

If the one occupying the chief military position was not liked, then let some one else be placed in military authority. But the selection should not be from so far down on the list as to amount to favoritism, for that would not be approved by the people. General Miles pointed out that three major generals, Merritt, Brooke and himself had come through the recent war without hope of recognition. He cared nothing as to himself, but he urged that the services of General Merritt and General Brooke had been such that the rank of lieutenant general for them, as would be given under his bill, would be eminently fitting. In this connection he referred to the cruel working of the system by which Meade, Hancock and Thomas had never received the rank and recognition due them for eminent services, two of them going broken hearted to their graves.

General Schofield strongly endorsed what General Miles had said on giving the ampest recognition and rank to generals for their services.

TO DEMAND RELEASE OF DONS.

General Otis Again Instructured to Negotiate With the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The authorities are about to send instructions at once to General Otis to seek once more, through the use of his good offices, to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners now held by the Filipinos. Until the final ratifications of the treaty are exchanged the technical title to the Philippine islands does not lie in the United States save in those portions—the territory in the vicinity of Manila—actually in the possession of the United States forces.

Therefore, there is a question as to the right of our government to go outside of these limits to release the Spanish prisoners, supposing that Aguinaldo refuses to heed our peaceful application.

THE COOKING WAS BAD.

General Egan Testified Before War Investigators—Greely Defended Signal Corps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Gen. Greely chief of the signal corps, was the only witness before the war investigating commission. His testimony was a general defense of his department.

Nothing was left undone by the signal corps, nothing was requested of it that it did not secure promptly, and as a result no complaints of any derelictions or mistakes reached him.

General Charles P. Egan, commissary general, testified that upon assuming charge of his department he found an abundance of food on hand and with the troops at various points in the field. This continued up to date.

General Egan believed the army never would be properly fed till the commissary department had charge of the transportation as well as the purchase of rations. He said he believed the commissary department should furnish not only food, but the cooking and eating utensils and transport them to the troops. All his experience confirmed this.

In answer to a question, he said the cooking was bad. Good cooks should be employed. He had recommended that in his bill to congress.

General Egan assured the committee that the commutation was available for sick in quarters as well as in hospitals, and showed his telegram to the chief commissary officers to this effect. He said the trouble in getting the order executed lay with the doctors. He had refused to let them hold the saving out of the commutation for the hospital fund. They objected to drawing the commutation money because they were made to account for what they did not use. He said, however, that this system of commutation was the best and most economical he had been able to devise. This was order 116, giving 60 cents a day.

Referring to a tropic ration General Egan said in part: "I have recommended to the department the addition of a little more sugar and a little dried fruit for the soldiers in the tropics, but otherwise the ration is good."

TO RELIEVE THE VOLUNTEERS.

Six Regiments of Regulars to Go Forward to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The war department has begun in earnest the relief of the volunteer troops now stationed at Manila by regulars. Secretary Alger signed an order designating for this purpose six regiments of United States infantry out of eight held in reserve for service in sub-tropical countries. The regiments are the Twentieth, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Third, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Twelfth, at Jefferson barracks, Mo., and Fort Riley, Kan.; the Seventeenth, at Columbus barracks, O.; the Fourth, at Fort Sheridan, and the Twenty-second, at Fort Crook, Neb.

They will go forward to Manila as soon as transportation can be provided. It may be that the two regiments still held in reserve, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry, will join the others before they sail. These regiments were selected in the reverse ratio to the loss sustained by them in the Cuban campaign.

The volunteers in Manila will be retired in the order in which they reached that city.

Bryan's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The written resignation of Colonel Bryan came to hand at the war department by mail and was immediately accepted, notice of that fact being telegraphed to Colonel Bryan.

Peace Commissioners Gave Dinner.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The United States peace commissioners gave a banquet at the Hotel Continental to the United States ambassador.

Cleveland Bar Files Charges.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—Charges in disbarment proceedings against State Senator Vernon H. Burke have been filed with Judge Hale, presiding judge of the circuit court. Charges in expulsion proceedings against Common Pleas Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh have been filed with Judge C. E. Pennewell of the investigating committee of the Cleveland Bar association.

FOR TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Senator Cushman K. Davis Interviewed In Paris.

AMERICA, JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

Peace Commissioner Reported to Have Said They Should Unite—Would in Face Fear of Rest of the World—Germany Has Hurt American Interests.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail summarized an interview he had with United States Senator Cushman K. Davis of the peace commission, who advocated a triple alliance between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. The correspondent said:

"Mr. Davis declared that American and British interests in the far east run quite parallel and that, therefore, the two powers should act jointly. 'I am not appealing to sentiment,' he said, 'though blood is thicker than water and this argument should not be ignored. My thesis in favor of co-operation is borne out by the coldest logic. I favor a treaty of alliance including the United States, Great Britain and Japan for the protection of all their interests north of the equator. The rest of the world would have a wholesome fear, synonymous with respect for us.'"

"He proceeded to argue that Russia, Germany and France had secured the great bulk of the commercial benefits in China to the exclusion of both the United States and England. He suggested that such a dreadnought could have nothing to fear from any coalition of other nations, and that, therefore, it would tend to preserve the peace."

"There are still 500 years of vigorous fight in England," said Mr. Davis, "which shows no sign of decrepitude, while, strong as America is, it will take several hundred years to develop her promise and potency. I do not see why other nations should object to an alliance. If they do, let them. Germany already by special legislation has immensely injured America's commercial interests. German Americans regret this attitude on the part of the mother country."

FORMIDABLE TASK TO FACE.

Quartermaster's Department Must Transport Spanish Soldiers From Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The quartermaster's department of the army is now called upon to face the very formidable task of transporting from the Philippines all of the Spanish soldiers who constitute the garrison of the islands. There are about 15,000 of these, according to the best information possessed by the war department. All of the government transports in serviceable condition are required for the movement of the United States army, so the war department will be obliged to invite proposals from transportation companies to carry the men.

To carry the Santiago soldiers home cost \$513,860 and it is scarcely to be expected that the Philippine service can be rendered for much less than double that sum owing to the great distance of transportation.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Eighteenth Annual Convention In Session In Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—When the eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Strop's hall about 150 delegates from all parts of this country and two from across the water, namely William Thorne and William Inskip of London, representing the British Trade Union congress, were present. Delegate Inskip's mission is to plead for a closer alliance between the United States and Great Britain along industrial as well as political lines.

President Evans of the Kansas City Commercial club welcomed the delegates, President Gompers responding.

Later, Gompers delivered his annual address.

What Bicycle Riders Received.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Miller, the winner of the six-day bicycle race, received \$1,700; Waller, second, \$1,000; Pierce, third, \$600; Albert, fourth, \$400; Gimm, fifth, \$300; Lawson, sixth, \$200; Aronson, seventh, \$150; Nawn, eighth, \$125. All the riders who did not finish, or who finished but did not make 1,500 miles, received \$50 each.

Mrs. Botkin's Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., and who is also accused of being responsible for the death of Mrs. Lunning's sister, Mrs. Joshua Deane, commenced in real earnest. Some of the witnesses testified.

Rev. M. H. Richards Dead.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 13.—Rev. Matthias H. Richards, D. D., since 1885 professor of English language and literature at Muhlenberg college and associate editor of The Lutheran, died aged 68 years.

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14TH YEAR. NO. 158.

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TWO CENTS

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General Schofield strongly endorsed what General Miles had said on giving the amplest recognition and rank to generals for their services.

TO DEMAND RELEASE OF DONS.

General Otis Again Instructured to Negotiate With the Insurgents.

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Therefore, there is a question as to the right of our government to go outside of these limits to release the Spanish prisoners, supposing that Aguinaldo refuses to heed our peaceful application.

THE COOKING WAS BAD.

General Egan Testified Before War Investigators—Greely Defended Signal Corps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Gen. Greely chief of the signal corps, was the only witness before the war investigating commission. His testimony was a general defense of his department.

Nothing was left undone by the signal corps, nothing was requested of it that it did not secure promptly, and as a result no complaints of any derelictions or mistakes reached him.

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General Egan believed the army never would be properly fed till the commissary department had charge of the transportation as well as the purchase of rations. He said he believed the commissary department should furnish not only food, but the cooking and eating utensils and transport them to the troops. All his experience confirmed this.

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General Egan assured the committee that the commutation was available for sick in quarters as well as in hospitals, and showed his telegram to the chief commissary officers to this effect. He said the trouble in getting the order executed lay with the doctors. He had refused to let them hold the saving out of the commutation for the hospital fund. They objected to drawing the commutation money because they were made to account for what they did not use. He said, however, that this system of commutation was the best and most economical he had been able to devise. This was order 116, giving 60 cents a day.

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They will go forward to Manila as soon as transportation can be provided. It may be that the two regiments still held in reserve, the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth infantry, will join the others before they sail. These regiments were selected in the reverse ratio to the loss sustained by them in the Cuban campaign.

The volunteers in Manila will be retired in the order in which they reached that city.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The written resignation of Colonel Bryan came to hand at the war department by mail and was immediately accepted, notice of that fact being telegraphed to Colonel Bryan.

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Senator Cushman K. Davis Interviewed in Paris.

AMERICA, JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

Peace Commissioner Reported to Have Said They Should Unite—Would Inspire Fear of Rest of the World—Germany Has Hurt American Interests.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail summarized an interview he had with United States Senator Cushman K. Davis of the peace commission, who advocated a triple alliance between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. The correspondent said:

"Mr. Davis declared that American and British interests in the far east run quite parallel and that, therefore, the two powers should act jointly. 'I am not appealing to sentiment,' he said, 'though blood is thicker than water and this argument should not be ignored. My thesis in favor of co-operation is borne out by the coldest logic. I favor a treaty of alliance including the United States, Great Britain and Japan for the protection of all their interests north of the equator. The rest of the world would have a wholesome fear, synonymous with respect for us.'"

"He proceeded to argue that Russia, Germany and France had secured the great bulk of the commercial benefits in China to the exclusion of both the United States and England. He suggested that such a detour could have nothing to fear from any coalition of other nations, and that, therefore, it would tend to preserve the peace."

"There are still 500 years of vigorous fight in England," said Mr. Davis, "which shows no sign of decrepitude, while, strong as America is, it will take several hundred years to develop her promise and potency. I do not see why other nations should object to an alliance. If they do, let them. Germany already by special legislation has immensely injured America's commercial interests. German Americans regret this attitude on the part of the mother country."

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To carry the Santiago soldiers home cost \$313,860 and it is scarcely to be expected that the Philippine service can be rendered for much less than double that sum owing to the great distance of transportation.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Eighteenth Annual Convention In Session In Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—When the eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Strophe's hall about 150 delegates from all parts of this country and two from across the water, namely William Thorne and William Inskip of London, representing the British Trade Union congress, were present. Delegate Inskip's mission is to plead for a closer alliance between the United States and Great Britain along industrial as well as political lines.

President Evans of the Kansas City Commercial club welcomed the delegates, President Gompers responding. Later, Gompers delivered his annual address.

What Bicycle Riders Received.

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Mrs. Botkin's Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The trial of Mrs. Coriella Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., and who is also accused of being responsible for the death of Mrs. Lunning's sister, Mrs. Joshua Deane, commenced in real earnest. Some of the witnesses testified.

Rev. M. H. Richards Dead.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 13.—Rev. Matthias H. Richards, D. D., since 1888 professor of English language and literature at Muhlenberg college and associate editor of The Lutheran, died aged 68 years.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 158.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1898.

TWO CENTS

CUBANS MOVED OUT.

Taken From Havana to Prevent More Trouble.

A BLOODY RIOT IN THE CITY.

Three Cubans Were Killed and Seventeen Other Persons Wounded—One a Spanish Officer—Americans Narrowly Escaped—Gen. Greene Appealed To.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Three Cubans were killed and one Spanish officer and two Cubans were wounded in an affray between Spanish officers off duty and a number of citizens and a party of Cubans who wished to close the Tacon theater on account of the death of General Calixto Garcia at Washington.

Some of the Cubans ran into the Inglaterra hotel.

One wounded man broke into the room occupied by Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, son of the general, demanding protection.

General Greene and several members of his staff, who had been out on a balcony watching the crowd, heard the uproar in the hotel and went into the corridor. So soon as the Spanish officers saw General Greene, who was in uniform, they stopped the pursuit of the Cubans, saluted and retired.

At the time the Cubans and pursuing Spaniards ran through the Hotel Inglaterra, General Humphreys was in the lobby talking with Major Martin of General Greene's staff and other gentlemen. A bullet shattered a mirror near which they stood and two others splintered the staircase.

R. S. Howland, editor of The Provisional Journal, and Mr. W. L. Riley, a New York contractor were jostled by the sudden rush of shouting and fighting men.

On the outside the Spanish soldiers were clearing the great square and streets in the vicinity. The hotel was full of American officers and civilians and some of them with their wives, were standing on the balconies at the imminent risk of being hit by bullets fired at an upward angle to scare the crowds.

It is reported that, in addition to those killed and wounded who have been previously mentioned, 14 are being cared for in private houses. Three arrests were made. A few minutes after the shooting in the hotel, frightened patrons and Cubans gathered around General Greene, asking if he would protect them. He sent Captain Cole and Lieutenant Stevens to General Castellanos to inquire what was being done to preserve order. The latter replied that the cafes had been ordered closed and the streets cleared, while troops in sufficient numbers to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aides of General Castellanos called upon General Greene, and gave him further personal assurances.

It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers, including Generals Julio Sanguilly and Jose Laceret, should go to the camp near Marianao and remain out of the city until the Spanish forces are withdrawn.

CUBANS DEMONSTRATIVE.

Cheered, Embraced Each Other and Wept as Some of the American Troops Marched Through Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—The Two Hundred and Second New York regiment marched from San Jose wharf to the Christina railroad station, where trains were taken for Pinar del Rio province. The troops were led by Colonel Seyburn and Major Abbot, the regimental band playing simple marching airs. The color sergeants bore the Stars and Stripes and the blue and gold banner of the state of New York.

The First North Carolina regiment disembarked and marched through the city with band and colors, to camp at Marianao. By the time the regiment had reached the suburb of Cerro many hundreds of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure and the children shouting enquiring names as the North Carolinians marched along.

The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Marianao, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance.

GARCIA'S FUNERAL.

Archbishop Ireland Preached—Secretary of State Hay, Several Generals and Senators Honorary Pallbearers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—This morning the remains of General Garcia were taken to St. Patrick's Catholic church, where the funeral services were held at 10 o'clock. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls celebrated the mass, Archbishop John Ireland preached the sermon and Rev. Dr. Stephen of the Catholic bureau of Indian missions and Mgr. Baritti of the apostolic delegation

assisted in the service. The honorary pallbearers were Generals Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, Lawton and Ludlow, Secretary Hay, Senators Proctor, Thurston, Money and Mason and Hon. John R. Proctor of the civil service commission, while the active pallbearers were nine non-commissioned officers from the Washington barracks.

After the services at the church the remains, borne on a caisson and escorted by Companies K of the Fifth and E of the Sixth regiments of siege artillery, on duty at the barracks, were taken to Arlington and placed temporarily in a receiving vault pending their final interment in Cuba at a time to be hereafter determined. They will be taken to the island on the Dolphin.

Ludlow to Govern Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Alger designated General Ludlow to act as first military governor of Havana city. General Greene, at Havana, will remain there until relieved by General Ludlow, and then come home to be retired.

AGAINST EXPANSION.

Vest Made a Speech on His Resolution in the Senate—Morgan Opened For the Nicaragua Canal Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Discussion of two questions, each of interest and importance at this time, was begun by the senate at its session, territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

As soon as the routine morning business had been disposed of Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), called up his resolution, offered last week, declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory, except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants. Mr. Vest declared that it was a basic principle of this government that the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed, and maintained that the federal government had no authority either in morals or in the constitution to go beyond that principle. He held that the principle had been sustained by the supreme court in various decisions, and that no public man of prominence and no recognized tribunal had ever been reckless enough to controvert it.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) took issue with Mr. Vest, and announced that, at some convenient time in the near future, he would offer some remarks upon the resolution, in the course of which he would endeavor to show that the Missouri senator was wrong in his interpretation of the constitution and inaccurate in his deductions from the law.

Mr. Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three hour appeal for action at this session. The whole country, he said, would be disappointed if congress did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal. In the course of his remarks he agreed to accept an amendment specifically excepting the canal from neutrality with regard to any country with which the United States might be at war.

The House Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house spent the larger part of the session on District of Columbia affairs. The bill to relieve the condition of American seamen was taken up, but nothing was accomplished.

AGAINST ROBERTS.

Movements Inaugurated in Philadelphia and Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The Presbyterian Women's Home Missionary society appointed a delegate to go to Washington to speak for them in behalf of the rejection of Brigham H. Roberts, congressman-elect from Utah.

The Presbyterian and Methodist preachers' meetings appointed delegates to represent them on the same question and also to argue in favor of the anti-cantone bill and against the proposed repeal of prohibition in Alaska.

These subjects will come up for discussion at today's convention in Washington.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—At the union ministers' meeting held here resolutions were adopted denouncing the election of Brigham H. Roberts as a member of the house of representatives from Utah, because he belongs to the Mormon faith. The resolutions will be transmitted to the house of representatives.

OUR THREE NEW SHIPS.

The Isla de Cuba Sailed For Hongkong and Others Will Follow.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—The former Spanish cruiser, Isla de Cuba, which was sunk by Admiral Dewey and recently raised, started for Hongkong to be fitted out, proceeding under her own steam, going at the rate of 12 knots.

The Isla de Luzon made a trial trip across the bay, which was satisfactory. She will be ready to go to Hongkong on Saturday. The third of the recovered Spanish vessels, the Don Juan de Austria, will soon follow the others to Hongkong.

The fact that all three ships have been reported by Lloyd's surveyor to be first-class risks show their condition.

FRICION IN THE ARMY.

Some War Secretaries Mistreat Commanding Generals.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD SO STATED.

He Favors Increase of Army as Does General Miles—Both Before House Committee—Miles Spoke of Injustice Done to Meade, Hancock and Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house committee on military affairs heard Generals Miles and Schofield on the Hull and Hawley bills for the increase of the regular army.

The Democratic members of the committee, especially Messrs. Sulzer, Cox and Hay, sought to show that the increase of the army from 27,000 to 97,000 was unwarranted and undertook to prove that after peace was fully restored there would be no necessity for any larger army than 35,000 men. General Miles said 2,000 American troops and 2,000 natives could control Porto Rico, that 11,000 would suffice for Cuba and 25,000 for the Philippines. About 40,000 were needed abroad and 55,000 at home. After the islands had been pacified the surplus troops could be placed in garrison as a reserve force.

Representative Cox wanted to know why regiments were now maintained at Atlanta and Columbus when there was no necessity for them. General Miles said it was customary to divide the force and place parts of it in different cities and the places were usually selected at the request of representatives and senators.

General Miles believed that if his bill was passed it would fix the standard of the army for 100 years to come. He could not tell how much the proposed army would cost, but he did not think it would be \$100,000,000, as Mr. Hay suggested.

General Schofield, who preceded General Miles in command of the army, devoted his chief attention to the friction inevitably arising between the secretary of war and the commanding general under the present system. This had occurred during the command of General Scott, who removed his headquarters to New York. It occurred also during the command of General Sherman, who went to St. Louis to avoid friction. The trouble arose out of the system which gave the head of the army the name of commanding general when, in fact, he had little or no authority, or even influence as commanding general. Whether he does anything depends largely on his personal relations with the secretary of war.

If these relations are not close then the secretary of war gets to ignoring the so-called commanding general. In that event the adjutant general becomes a more important official than the commanding general. General Schofield urged that one of the most essential features of army reorganization was to give the president absolute power to select his own commanding officer. The title also should be that of general-in-chief instead of commanding general, as that would better express the idea that the head of the army was the executive officer for the president and secretary of war. General Schofield urged also that the heads of all staff bureaus should be subordinated to the general-in-chief.

General Schofield said he estimated a need of about 30,000 for the Philippines, 15,000 for Cuba, 5,000 to 8,000 for Porto Rico, 15,000 for manning and caring for fortifications, 10,000 for the Indian country and 15,000 as a reserve. After General Schofield had concluded General Miles said he did not approve the suggestion that the head of the army be an executive staff officer to the president. During most of the time for the last 100 years the army had been under the command of a general or a lieutenant general, and that was the practice the world over.

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TOP.

When you come to our store and buy a pair of Gass' shoes, you get the Top quality at Bottom price. You get big money's worth at both ends.

Buy Slippers and Shoes for Xmas Presents.

Special prices on Ladies' and gents' winter tans.

W. H. GASS.

220 Diamond.

KEPT A FEW BIG BILLS

Council Must Decide on a Damage Claim.

RINEHART HAS A LARGE ONE

The Estimate Was Signed by Claims Committee, and a Note Will Be Made This Evening—Long List of Claims Against the City Were Ordered Settled.

The meeting of claims committee held last evening was a long drawn out session but there was very little discussion.

There were present Messrs. Challis, Peach and Seckerson. The bill of Clerk McNutt for the costs in the Sixth street sidewalk cases was laid over, although Clerk Hanley stated that McNutt might get out an execution if it was not paid. This didn't worry the committee and the bill will be discussed in council as will the damage claims of Spence for \$115 and Allen for \$100.

An estimate of the work performed by Contractor Rinehart on Eighth and Jethro streets was presented and signed by the committee. The total on Eighth street is \$3,614.62 and on Jethro street is \$7,483.01. Of this amount \$3,000 has been paid, and of the balance Inspector Harris recommends that 20 per cent be retained until the frost is out of the ground. Because they were not signed the following bills were laid over: J. T. Smith, \$175.34; Burns & McQuilken, \$12; Diamond Hardware, \$2.40; F. P. Wherry, \$16; Crisis, \$12; F. E. Grosshans, \$56; H. S. Rinehart, \$40.

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HIS VIEWS ABOUT ITS INCREASE.

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"A gratifying feature of our foreign trade is the growth in exports of manufactures. In 18 years these have nearly trebled. Last year they were nearly \$300,000,000. There is every prospect that this growth will continue. We have imported fewer manufactured goods because we have learned how to make our own, and with improved machinery, abundant raw material and skilled and well fed workmen we compete with the world in manufactures as never before. The opening of Chinese and other eastern markets will furnish new and other unlimited opportunities. It is this enormous debt of foreign nations to us which has made money so easy throughout the country, flooded the west with capital, filled western banks to repletion and brought western men in large numbers to invest in our securities.

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"The only conclusion I can reach from these facts is that a higher level of prices for our securities is inevitable. I cannot advise what stocks to buy. Of that investors must be the judge. There are certainly many stocks selling much below their intrinsic and prospective value. There may be others which are selling above it. On the whole, however, there is abundant money, foreign and domestic business conditions are the best in the history of the country, and these can only mean material increases in the value of railroad and industrial securities."—New York Sun.

SELFISHNESS.

We Nearly Always Discover It In Others, but Never In Ourselves.

Probably the most insidious of all the faults is that upon the absence of which we most pride ourselves, and that at the same time we notice most readily in others. In some of us it is pride, in others gossiping. The list is long, and we know it without going into details, but that which we do not seem to realize is that the very most common fault of us all as a mass is selfishness.

We do know that nearly every one we meet is selfish, but we seldom discover how selfish we are ourselves unless shown by a sudden touch of deep regret. Most of us discover, for instance, that we were selfish in reference to some dear friend dead, but we stop right there, and while we regret the past and shed useless tears over the lost chance we do not make any new discoveries—namely, that we are selfish to our living friends—and while we think that they are being unfair, unkind, to us we forget to be generous ourselves, to look beyond the frown, the hard word, the selfish act or neglect, and see what it is that causes all this, to see what strain our friend is bearing and share it in as far as patience, generous forbearance, will light it.

Think how selfish most of us have been in time gone by, how quick words have gone out to hurt hearts already hurt, when from us at least that particular cross friend had a right to hope for better things.

Do not make a very close examination of things in general and see whether you are not yourself more selfish than are your friends, and remember that the greatest generosity in this world is to have patience with others in their "selfishness," for in half the cases at least it is pain or worry, not real intended unkindness at all.—Philadelphia Times.

OUR JAWS NEED EXERCISE.

Lack of Mastication Causes Dyspepsia and Teeth Troubles.

Mastication is rapidly becoming a lost art, and, although we have become hardened to the fact that three-fourths of the dyspepsia is due to this cause, it might surprise some of us to know that the early decay of the teeth and diseases of the gums are occasioned by this same lack of maxillary exercise.

A disease of the gums, called Rigg's disease, which is every day becoming more common, is caused almost entirely by the want of proper mastication. Twenty-five years ago this trouble was not considered of any importance by the dentist on account of its rare occurrence.

Today it is given more care than the decay of the teeth, as he is frequently consulted by patients who have a full set of natural teeth which are quite loose in the jaw. Aside from this they are sound and healthy, and after a certain development in the disease nothing can be done to help them.

By lack of exercise the blood which should nourish both the bones and the gums is not carried to the part, nor does the blood carry sufficient material to the teeth; hence the enamel formed is defective, and early decay results. Frequently, too, the mechanical development of the jaw is arrested by this same want of motion.

Most of the food among the better class of people today is cooked so as to require very little mastication, and the consequence is that the muscles have become flabby, the jaws slender and the processes for the attachment of the muscles almost obliterated.—Boston Globe.

Obedience of Orders.

A naval commander in the reign of Queen Anne was ordered to cruise with a squadron within certain limits on the coast of Spain. Having received information that a Spanish fleet was in Vigo beyond his limits, he resolved to risk his personal responsibility for the good of his country. He accordingly attacked and defeated the Spanish fleet with uncommon gallantry. When he joined the admiral under whom he served, he was ordered under arrest, and was asked, if he did not know that by the articles of war he was liable to be shot for disobedience of orders.

He replied with great composure that he was very sensible that he was, but added, "The man who is afraid to risk his life in any way when the good of his country requires it is unworthy of a command in her majesty's service."—Nuggets.

All Rated as A1.

Uncle Sam's desire for more men and boys for his navy is probably based on the sound principle that he can't have too much of a good thing such as his navy has proved itself.—St. Louis Republic.

NOTED RAWSON TWINS.

Desperadoes of New Jersey Intend to Reform.

SOME THINGS THEY HAVE DONE.

Story of Their Lively Career Told by Themselves—Will Paint a Church Picture as a Penance For Their Evil Deeds—Will Be Decent, Not Saintly.

The Rawson twins have announced that they have reformed. Maybe there is news that will be more important to people living about Hillside, Woodcliffe, Ridgewood, Undercliffe and other New Jersey towns, but the inhabitants cannot think of it offhand. There haven't been twins so famous since the Siamese pair traveled through the country. For ten years the Rawsons have been associated with the most picturesque and daring deviltry that New Jersey has known. The Rawson twins made the announcement of their reformation the other day. Incidentally they protested against the publication in newspapers that they have been indicted five times.

"We have never been indicted," said Albert Rawson, the younger by an hour, in smooth, musical tones. "We have been arrested many times and spent a good many days in jail, but we were never indicted. We will be of age next year. We will come into about \$30,000 each then, and we want to get into some business. We are going to work in New York. We are going to paint a picture of Christ and two disciples for the Riverdale church, so that people can have something before their eyes to remember us by and as a sort of pledge that we have turned over a new leaf. Both of us have studied painting under our father."

"But we are not going to turn into saints," drawled Alphons Edward Rawson lazily. "We have a few 'come backs' to settle up in Jersey. We thrashed Marshal Van Wagonen recently. We owed it to him because he wouldn't let us go to our sister's funeral. And we must thrash Demorest Zabriskie because he accused us of crimes we knew nothing about. 'Yes, we must pay up Demorest Zabriskie,'" said Albert Rawson, smiling sweetly. "We will wait some night until he has a gang in his house and then we will clean it out."

Albert weighs 175 pounds stripped, although he looks anemic. He is immensely powerful. He is slightly shorter than his brother, who lacks an inch of being six feet and weighs 165 pounds. Ed Rawson, as he is always called, is a boxer, while Bert is a better wrestler, although he is a harder man in a long fight than his brother. Bert is the intellectual twin. He has light, straight hair, a long nose with widely distended nostrils, and clear, steady, gray eyes. He smiles very pleasantly. When he chooses, he uses excellent English. Both boys have strong chins.

"Now, I'll tell you how it was," said Bert, leaning over and speaking with an air of the most winning confidence. "We are New York boys. We were born in Bond street, in the house that belonged to our grandmother, Laura Keene. We went to Hillsdale to live when we were about 7 years old. When we went to school, the boys set on us and beat the life out of us because we couldn't hold up our own end. We let them beat us, and we learned to fight as we went along. We kept at it until we walloped the whole bunch."

Both boys lighted cigarettes, and Bert went on: "We had trouble at home with our stepmother, and that made us a little touchy. She always said we were bad boys. Then the boys we walloped always blamed everything on to us, so that people came to believe we were bad boys. There hasn't a thing happened within ten miles of Hillsdale for ten years that hasn't been blamed on us." "We never really did anything to stir 'em up until three years ago," observed Ed. "That's when we turned out the fire department," explained Bert. "We had a nice time. We tied the door of the house. Then we sounded the alarm with all our might and got the whole town out of bed. We stood around and watched 'em."

"The way they swore was awful," said Ed. "It was along about that time we were first arrested," Bert continued. "We went swimming on Sunday with six other boys. Only Ed and I were arrested. We were fined \$4 each. After that we used to go through the town at 2 o'clock in the morning and shoot off our guns, just to make people understand that we intended having a live town. The next time we were arrested was when we were playing the ghost. We wanted to scare a couple of fellows who were wearing down the sill of a house where two girls lived. We had an eye over that way ourselves. We rigged up a figure with an old skirt and cardboard and fixed it in the road. It happened that there was a surprise party that night. Maybe the crowd didn't have a fit!"

"We were arrested and a false charge cooked up against us, but it didn't hold. We got out after 20 days. Thirty-nine charges against us all told," said Ed, waving smoke into the air. "They accused us of attempted murder, burglary, highway robbery and larceny,

Which Rides?

When a man is sick his work rides him instead of he riding his work. His daily task instead of being the means which supports and carries him on to comfort and prosperity becomes an overwhelming burden weighing him down. He has no strength, no ambition. He feels that there is nothing left but for him to stagger along until the awful pressure of disease and trouble at last crushes him to earth.



The prosperous man is the one who keeps the upper hand of his work, because he is strong, capable and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has brought the best kind of prosperity to thousands of weighed-down, over-burdened men and women by giving them the physical strength and stamina to carry on their work forcefully and easily.

"For the last three years," says Mr. J. C. Morgan, of Monongah, Marion Co., W. Va., in a letter to Dr. Pierce, "I have been a constant sufferer from indigestion complicated with complaints that generally accompany such cases. Always after eating there would be a formation of gas and a heavy load in my stomach. I would belch up my food after eating; bowels were very irregular; I would imagine I saw objects floating before my eyes. I had pain across my back. About December, 1896, I began feeling much worse than usual and was beginning to think I would have to suffer the remainder of my life. I was greatly discouraged. I described my case to Dr. Pierce's staff of physicians and they directed me to begin at once taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' according to directions. I did so, and am happy to state I experienced most gratifying results, as all the unpleasant feelings have entirely left me. I have now a very good appetite, relish my food, and am pleased to say I feel once more like my former self. I recently walked a distance of one hundred and ten miles in about four days."

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Mothers, Don't Scold

Your Children, They Are Not to Blame—Try to Help Them.

Many an East Liverpool mother, as reading this, will appreciate the boon the information will bring. Thousands of children have been scolded time and again for the so-called habit when they are not to blame. Wet beds have been the resting place of the little ones night after night, and no amount of chiding or scolding could prevent a repetition. If the mothers only knew their little boys and girls were not to blame; they cannot help it. It is not a habit. It is simply weak kidneys. At last a preparation has been found so gentle in its action that the youngest child can take it. We refer to Doan's Kidney Pills and when the public knows it there need be nothing but clean, sweet, dry beds for the children and no more need for scolding.

Mrs. William McBride, No. 282 West Bloom street, Mansfield, O., says: "My little boy when he was eight weeks old was attacked with rheumatism. He recovered from the rheumatic effects of that trouble but he always had weak kidneys. This gave a great deal of trouble both during the night and the day on account of the inability to retain kidney secretions. It apparently had the effect of making him poorly, for his appetite would flag and he did not thrive. We were anxious to get something that would benefit him, so when we read about Doan's Kidney Pills we procured a box to try. We gave him half a pill at a time and we were very much pleased to notice that he was taking a turn for the better and showed steady improvement. Under their influence the power of retention came back. His appetite mended and he improved in every way."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for cents per box. For sale by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption. Taken in time, their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Exist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a five dollar written guarantee. Price 50 CENTS per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price in circular. Write to J. C. REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John F. Bodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

petty larceny, moonshine, conspiracy and I don't know what all," said Bert, with his sweet smile. "And they never tell about the good things we have done. I've saved seven lives—four from drowning and three from an express train, the children of John J. Wortendyke. Ed saved a bunch too." "Of course that doesn't amount to much," said Ed, "but it shows we have not always been raising mischief. But we've reformed now." "Better make it after we see Zabriskie," said Ed. "That," said Bert Rawson, with an angelic smile, "is understood."—New York World.

A British manufacturer of bathtubs says that not a quarter as many portable bathtubs are made now as formerly, and another recently referred to the fact of orders for 200 shower-baths having been taken by a traveler in one journey at some past period, while he supposed that at the present time a manufacturer did not sell three shower-baths in a year. From this it would seem that the shower-bath is becoming obsolete in England.—New York World.

TOP.

When you come to our store and buy a pair of Gass' shoes, you get the Top quality at Bottom price. You get big money's worth at both ends.

Buy Slippers and Shoes for Xmas Presents.

Special prices on Ladies' and gents' winter tans.

W. H. GASS.

220 Diamond.

KEPT A FEW BIG BILLS

Council Must Decide on a Damage Claim.

RINEHART HAS A LARGE ONE

The Estimate Was Signed by Claims Committee, and a Note Will Be Made This Evening—Long List of Claims Against the City Were Ordered Settled.

The meeting of claims committee held last evening was a long drawn out session but there was very little discussion.

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Most of the food among the better class of people today is cooked so as to require very little mastication, and the consequence is that the muscles have become flabby, the jaws slender and the processes for the attachment of the muscles almost obliterated.—Boston Globe.

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He replied with great composure that he was very sensible that he was, but added, "The man who is afraid to risk his life in any way when the good of his country requires it is unworthy of a command in her majesty's service."—Nuggets.

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SOME THINGS THEY HAVE DONE.

Story of Their Lively Career Told by Themselves—Will Paint a Church Picture as a Penance For Their Evil Deeds—Will Be Decent, Not Saintly.

The Rawson twins have announced that they have reformed. Maybe there is news that will be more important to people living about Hillside, Woodcliffe, Ridgewood, Undercliffs and other New Jersey towns, but the inhabitants cannot think of it offhand. There haven't been twins so famous since the Siamese pair traveled through the country. For ten years the Rawsons have been associated with the most picturesque and daring devilry that New Jersey has known. The Rawson twins made the announcement of their reformation the other day. Incidentally they protested against the publication in newspapers that they have been indicted five times.

"We have never been indicted," said Albert Rawson, the younger by an hour, in smooth, musical tones. "We have been arrested many times and spent a good many days in jail, but we were never indicted. We will be of age next year. We will come into about \$30,000 each then, and we want to get into some business. We are going to work in New York. We are going to paint a picture of Christ and two disciples for the Riverdale church, so that people can have something before their eyes to remember us by and as a sort of pledge that we have turned over a new leaf. Both of us have studied painting under our father."

"But we are not going to turn into saints," drawled Alphons Edward Rawson lazily. "We have a few 'come backs' to settle up in Jersey. We thrashed Marshal Van Wagonen recently. We owed it to him because he wouldn't let us go to our sister's funeral. And we must thrash Demorest Zabriskie because he accused us of crimes we knew nothing about. 'Yes, we must pay up Demorest Zabriskie,' said Albert Rawson, smiling sweetly. "We will wait some night until he has a gang in his house and then we will clean it out."

Albert weighs 175 pounds stripped, although he looks anemic. He is immensely powerful. He is slightly shorter than his brother, who lacks an inch of being six feet and weighs 165 pounds. Ed Rawson, as he is always called, is a boxer, while Bert is a better wrestler, although he is a harder man in a long fight than his brother. Bert is the intellectual twin. He has light, straight hair, a long nose with widely distended nostrils, and clear, steady, gray eyes. He smiles very pleasantly. When he chooses, he uses excellent English. Both boys have strong chins.

"Now, I'll tell you how it was," said Bert, leaning over and speaking with an air of the most winning confidence. "We are New York boys. We were born in Bond street, in the house that belonged to our grandmother, Laura Keene. We went to Hillside to live when we were about 7 years old. When we went to school, the boys set on us and beat the life out of us because we couldn't hold up our own end. We let them beat us, and we learned to fight as we went along. We kept at it until we walloped the whole bunch."

Both boys lighted cigarettes, and Bert went on: "We had trouble at home with our stepmother, and that made us a little touchy. She always said we were bad boys. Then the boys we walloped always blamed everything on to us, so that people came to believe we were bad boys. There hasn't a thing happened within ten miles of Hillside for ten years that hasn't been blamed on us." "We never really did anything to stir 'em up until three years ago," observed Ed. "That's when we turned out the fire department," explained Bert. "We had a nice time. We tied the door of the house. Then we sounded the alarm with all our might and got the whole town out of bed. We stood around and watched 'em."

"The way they swore was awful," said Ed. "It was along about that time we were first arrested," Bert continued. "We went swimming on Sunday with six other boys. Only Ed and I were arrested. We were fined \$4 each. After that we used to go through the town at 2 o'clock in the morning and shoot off our guns, just to make people understand that we intended having a live town. The next time we were arrested was when we were playing the ghost. We wanted to scare a couple of fellows who were wearing down the sill of a house where two girls lived. We had an eye over that way ourselves. We rigged up a figure with an old skirt and cardboard and fixed it in the road. It happened that there was a surprise party that night. Maybe the crowd didn't have a fit!"

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Mothers, Don't Scold

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Many an East Liverpool mother, on reading this, will appreciate the boon the information will bring. Thousands of children have been scolded time and again for the so-called habit when they are not to blame. Wet beds have been the resting place of the little ones night after night, and no amount of chiding or scolding could prevent a repetition. If the mothers only knew their little boys and girls were not to blame; they cannot help it. It is not a habit, it is simply weak kidneys. At last a preparation has been found so gentle in its action that the youngest child can take it. We refer to Doan's Kidney Pills and when the public knows it there need be nothing but clean, sweet, dry beds for the children and no more need for scolding.

Mrs. William McBride, No. 282 West Bloom street, Mansfield, O., says: "My little boy when he was eight weeks old was attacked with rheumatism. He recovered from the immediate effects of that trouble but he always had weak kidneys. This gave a great deal of trouble both during the night and the day on account of the inability to retain kidney secretions. It apparently had the effect of making him poorly, for his appetite would flag and he did not thrive. We were anxious to get something that would benefit him, so when we read about Doan's Kidney Pills we procured a box to try. We gave him half a pill at a time and we were very much pleased to notice that he was taking a turn for the better and showed steady improvement. Under their influence the power of retention came back. His appetite mended and he improved in every way."

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For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John F. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

petty larceny, conspiracy and I don't know what all," said Bert, with his sweet smile. "And they never tell about the good things we have done. I've saved seven lives—four from drowning and three from an express train, the children of John J. Wortendyke. Ed saved a bunch too." "Of course that doesn't amount to much," said Ed, "but it shows we have not always been raising mischief. But we've reformed now." "Better make it after we see Zabriskie," said Ed. "That," said Bert Rawson, with an angelic smile, "is understood."—New York World.

A British manufacturer of bathtubs says that not a quarter as many portable bathtubs are made now as formerly, and another recently referred to the fact of orders for 200 shower bathtubs having been taken by a traveler in one journey at some past period, while he supposed that at the present time a manufacturer did not sell three shower bathtubs in a year. From this it would seem that the shower bath is becoming obsolete in England. — New York World.

TOP.

When you come to our store and buy a pair of Gass' shoes, you get the Top quality at Bottom price. You get big money's worth at both ends.

Buy Slippers and Shoes for Xmas Presents.

Special prices on Ladies' and gents' winter tans.

W. H. GASS.

220 Diamond.

KEPT A FEW BIG BILLS

Council Must Decide on a Damage Claim.

RINEHART HAS A LARGE ONE

The Estimate Was Signed by Claims Committee, and a Note Will Be Made This Evening—Long List of Claims Against the City Were Ordered Settled.

The meeting of claims committee held last evening was a long drawn out session but there was very little discussion.

There were present Messrs. Challis, Peach and Seckerson. The bill of Clerk McNutt for the costs in the Sixth street sidewalk cases was laid over, although Clerk Hanley stated that McNutt might get out an execution if it was not paid. This didn't worry the committee and the bill will be discussed in council as will the damage claims of Spence for \$115 and Allen for \$100.

An estimate of the work performed by Contractor Rinehart on Eighth and Jethro streets was presented and signed by the committee. The total on Eighth street is \$3,614.62 and on Jethro street is \$7,483.01. Of this amount \$3,000 has been paid, and of the balance Inspector Harris recommends that 20 per cent be retained until the frost is out of the ground. Because they were not signed the following bills were laid over: J. T. Smith, \$175.34; Burns & McQuillen, \$12; Diamond Hardware, \$2.40; F. P. Wherry, \$16; Crisis, \$12; F. E. Grosshans, \$56; H. S. Rinehart, \$40.

The following bills were then placed on the payroll: Cunningham & Shingleton, \$5,332.50; William Kent, \$3.75; Boston Woven Hose company, \$350; Smith & Phillips, \$1; fire department, salaries, \$445; supplies, \$154.93; furnishing East End fire department, \$75; rent of rooms for election, \$30; George Mounts, \$2; Knowles, Taylor & Anderson, \$45.20; Diamond Hardware, \$250; Wilson Stationery company, \$3.15; Crisis, \$37.15; J. N. Hanley, \$55.95; Commissioner Bryan, salary and force, \$441; T. S. Ramsey \$63.42; Robert Hall, \$16.73; Union Planning company, \$51.05; Ohio Valley Gas company, \$20.55; Ice company, \$2.90; Woodbine steam laundry, \$10; M. W. Elliott, \$1.75; Monroe Patterson, \$3.35; W. L. Smith, assignee, \$190.83; J. W. Cain, \$38.68; A. Watson, \$3.71; Ohio Electric company, \$3.56; Carnegie Steel company, \$229.74; NEWS REVIEW, \$28.37; J. M. Ryan, \$7.93; board of health, \$75; I. Broome, \$10; T. E. Nagle, \$53.83; Tribune, \$6.81; Stark county workhouse, \$80.94; J. A. George, salary, \$188.18; salary of force, \$48.60; J. H. Harris, \$77.10; Governor Price, \$3.12; James McMillan, \$22; W. H. Surles, \$6; C. N. Forster, \$22; Oscar Birch, \$3.20; Chief Johnson, salary \$60, serving notices \$3.25, taking prisoners to workhouse \$10, feeding prisoners \$16, incidental expenses \$3.25; salary of police force, \$350; light company, \$573.33; Perry & Lutton, \$42.25; H. S. Rinehart, \$462.57.

New Year's at the Association.

The social committee of the Young Men's Christian association and the social committee of the Ladies' auxiliary met last evening, and decided to hold open house on New Year's afternoon and evening. A committee of young ladies were appointed to aid in the reception.

Are Regulars Now.

Timothy Williams and Harry Eoff, of this city, who were members of Company E during the war, enlisted in the regular army in Pittsburgh last week. They have hopes of being sent to the Philippines.

OUR GROWING WEALTH.

James R. Keene on the Nation's Financial Condition.

HIS VIEWS ABOUT ITS INCREASE.

He Attributes the Present Abundance of Capital to the Growth of Our Foreign Trade—Thinks a Rise in the Value of Railroad and Industrial Stocks Inevitable.

James R. Keene is seldom interviewed for the newspapers. He was asked recently to give his views of the financial and commercial situation of the United States in these the closing days of an eventful year.

"To my mind," said Mr. Keene, "the foreign trade of the United States is the fundamental factor in the present situation. Most people have apparently



JAMES R. KEENE.

not yet appreciated its significance. The government figures of foreign trade show: Excess of exports year ending June 30, 1896, \$85,997,983; excess of exports year ending June 30, 1897, \$265,621,112; excess of exports year ending June 30, 1898, \$615,259,124; total for three years, \$966,878,219; excess exports July 1 to Oct. 31, 1898, four months, \$165,799,884, making a total of \$1,100,000,000.

"Here is an addition of over \$1,100,000,000 to the wealth of the country from surplus products in a little over three years. There is a persistent and important demand for our grain, provisions, cotton and manufactured products which insures for the fiscal year ending June 30 next another large excess of exports. The total gain to the country in four years will probably be in excess of \$1,500,000,000.

"The trade statement for the three preceding years is important, showing the gradual growth of foreign trade: Year ending June 30, 1893, excess of imports, \$18,735,728; year ending June 30, 1894, excess of exports \$237,145,950; year ending June 30, 1895, excess of exports, \$64,076,782. These net sales of surplus products must be paid for in some form. Foreign nations did not have \$1,100,000,000 gold to remit, but they sent us some gold and some securities. Today they owe us in various forms large amounts of money in the shape of various liabilities, as, for example, exchange, the collection of which has been deferred. The debt, moreover, will grow instead of decreasing.

"A gratifying feature of our foreign trade is the growth in exports of manufactures. In 18 years these have nearly trebled. Last year they were nearly \$300,000,000. There is every prospect that this growth will continue. We have imported fewer manufactured goods because we have learned how to make our own, and with improved machinery, abundant raw material and skilled and well fed workmen we compete with the world in manufactures as never before. The opening of Chinese and other eastern markets will furnish new and other unlimited opportunities. It is this enormous debt of foreign nations to us which has made money so easy throughout the country, flooded the west with capital, filled western banks to repletion and brought western men in large numbers to invest in our securities.

"Hardly one man in a thousand in the United States realizes this change. The power of \$1,500,000,000 increased wealth no one can controvert. The figures are so stupendous and the logic is so irresistible that the student stands aghast. Few have ever seen these figures grouped in this form, and even the financial writers of the press, clever and able as they are, have not seemed to grasp their magnitude, and the irresistible investment and speculative momentum they have unquestionably exercised. It must also be remembered that while this increased wealth is from exports only the country itself has grown richer in even greater proportion. There has been nothing like this foreign trade statement in the history of the commerce of any country.

"As to the material exhibit of wealth, the United States treasury's monthly report shows that in five years, to the 1st of the present month, the visible supply of gold coin has increased \$222,158,543, gold bullion has increased \$79,014,062, in all \$301,172,605, of which \$154,000,000 has gone into circulation, and the balance is in the United States treasury. The currency of the country has been inflated by this large amount, and the inflation is all gold.

"The only conclusion I can reach from these facts is that a higher level of prices for our securities is inevitable. I cannot advise what stocks to buy. Of that investors must be the judge. There are certainly many stocks selling much below their intrinsic and prospective value. There may be others which are selling above it. On the whole, however, there is abundant money, foreign and domestic business conditions are the best in the history of the country, and these can only mean material increases in the value of railroad and industrial securities."—New York Sun.

SELFISHNESS.

We Nearly Always Discover It In Others, but Never In Ourselves.

Probably the most insidious of all the faults is that upon the absence of which we most pride ourselves, and that at the same time we notice most readily in others. In some of us it is pride, in others gossiping. The list is long, and we know it without going into details, but that which we do not seem to realize is that the very most common fault of us all as a mass is selfishness.

We do know that nearly every one we meet is selfish, but we seldom discover how selfish we are ourselves unless shown by a sudden touch of deep regret. Most of us discover, for instance, that we were selfish in reference to some dear friend dead, but we stop right there, and while we regret the past and shed useless tears over the lost chance we do not make any new discoveries—namely, that we are selfish to our living friends—and while we think that they are being unfair, unkind, to us we forget to be generous ourselves, to look beyond the frown, the hard word, the selfish act or neglect, and see what it is that causes all this, to see what strain our friend is bearing and share it in so far as patience, generous forbearance, will lighten it.

Think how selfish most of us have been in time gone by, how quick words have gone out to hurt hearts already hurt, when from us at least that particular cross friend had a right to hope for better things.

Do not make a very close examination of things in general and see whether you are not yourself more selfish than are your friends, and remember that the greatest generosity in this world is to have patience with others in their "selfishness," for in half the cases at least it is pain or worry, not real intended unkindness at all.—Philadelphia Times.

OUR JAWS NEED EXERCISE.

Lack of Mastication Causes Dyspepsia and Teeth Troubles.

Mastication is rapidly becoming a lost art, and, although we have become hardened to the fact that three-fourths of the dyspepsia is due to this cause, it might surprise some of us to know that the early decay of the teeth and diseases of the gums are occasioned by this same lack of maxillary exercise.

A disease of the gums, called Riggs' disease, which is every day becoming more common, is caused almost entirely by the want of proper mastication. Twenty-five years ago this trouble was not considered of any importance by the dentist on account of its rare occurrence.

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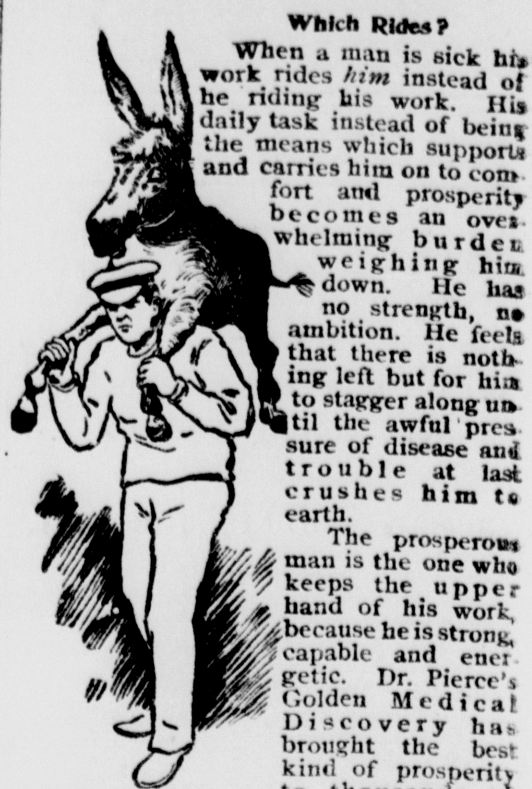
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For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John F. Bodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

petty larceny, mayhem, conspiracy and I don't know what all," said Bert, with his sweet smile. "And they never told about the good things we have done. I've saved seven lives—four from drowning and three from an express train, the children of John J. Wortendyke. Ed saved a bunch too." "Of course that doesn't amount to much," said Ed. "but it shows we have not always been raising mischief. But we've reformed now." "Better make it after we see Zabriskie," said Ed. "That," said Bert Rawson, with an angelic smile, "is understood."—New York World.

A British manufacturer of bathtubs says that not a quarter as many portable baths are made now as formerly, and another recently referred to the fact of orders for 200 shower baths having been taken by a traveler in one journey at some past period, while he supposed that at the present time a manufacturer did not sell three shower baths in a year. From this it would seem that the shower bath is becoming obsolete in England.—New York World.

**Test the
News Review
Job Department.**

THE PRESIDENT SMILED

A. S. Hughes Knows Nothing
of a Strike.

A SCARE FROM PITTSBURGH

The Declaration, Printed In a Newspaper
Not Acquainted With Facts, Caused some
Uneasiness Until Assured by Union
Men There Is Nothing In the Story.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch touched upon
the proposed pottery trust again yester-
day, and in accordance with its time
honored custom put its foot in it. The
article reads:

"In the event of the trust negotiations
reaching a successful conclusion a strike
of pottery operatives is forecasted. The
strike will be brought about, it is antici-
pated, not through any immediate at-
tempt on the part of the manufacturers
to reduce wages, for this is not looked
for, but rather by the operatives them-
selves who will probably look upon it as
an indirect violation of the anti-trust
law for them to accept employment
from the concern which they propose to
charge with violating this law. The
workers look for a reduction in wages as
soon as the trust begins successful opera-
tions."

"I don't know anything about it. I
have heard nothing of a strike," said A.
S. Hughes, president of the Brotherhood
of Operative potters, to the News Re-
view. "I have nothing whatever to say
about any action which may arraign the
laws of the state against the combina-
tion, but I can say I know nothing
whatever of a strike."

STRONG ATTRACTIONS

Two of Them Have Been Hooked For the
Grand.

One of the strongest melo-dramatic
attractions on the road this season is
William Calder's spectacular production
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and comes direct from its first American
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unprecedented success. The play has a
very strong dramatic story of life in the
diamond mines in Africa, and, like all
of Sutton Vane's plays, it is full of ex-
citing episodes and thrilling situations.
At the Grand Wednesday.

The Wills Comedy company will open
at the Grand next Thursday evening
with "In Atlantic City." The company
presents any number of excellent spe-
cialties, the singing being particularly
good.

NO SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Needed For Pension Claims of the Spanish
War.

It is announced that all bills relat-
ing to the Spanish-American war go
to the pension committee, as the com-
mittee on invalid pensions, which han-
dles the great bulk of pension legisla-
tion, is restricted by the rules as to the
civil war. Chairman Ray, of the com-
mittee on invalid pensions, is quoted as
saying that he did not look for any gen-
eral pension legislation growing out of
the recent war.

"There is no need of it," said he, "as
all our present pension laws apply to
those who served in the recent war, ex-
cept the act of June 27, 1890, which ap-
plies only to those serving in the war of
the rebellion. That act gives \$12 to a
soldier and \$8 to the widow of a soldier,
without reference to the cause of disa-
bility."

Improvements In Switch Devices.

The modern interlocking railway
switch arrangement has been found a
valuable invention. Its importance was
first recognized by the Pennsylvania
lines, on which it is largely used. Dur-
ing 1898 a number of new plants have
been placed on that system, one of the
largest in Pennsylvania having just been
thrown open for use on the Pan Handle
route near Pittsburgh.

Attended a Funeral.

D. O. Webb and wife, of this city,
who have been in Jamestown, N. Y.,
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last evening. While there the father of
Mr. Webb became suddenly ill and died
last Thursday. He was buried Sunday.

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Engineer Newhall passed through the
city last evening going to Wellsville
from Pittsburgh. He was seen by a
reporter, but refused to talk about the
work of the company laying a double
track through this city.

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A number of farmers who were in the
city this morning stated that sleighing
on the country roads had not been so
good for the last 20 years as it is at
present.

For the Greatest Bargains of the Day in Dress and Dry Goods

of every description and character,
you will go to the

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These wide-awake and enterprising deal-
ers defy duplication of goods or prices. Ladies
of East Liverpool and vicinity will do well to
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anything in their line.

SPECIAL GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

THE STAR BARGAIN STORE.

NEW MARINE BRAKE.

Stops Any Ship Going at Any Speed
Without Checking Engines.

Exhaustive trials have been carried
on at Fiume on a wonderful invention
of an Austrian engineer, Demeter Czvet-
kovich, by means of which a steamship
traveling at high speed can be almost
instantly brought to a standstill with-
out stopping the engines.

A committee of naval experts, ap-
pointed by the Austrian ministry of
marine, the Imperial Naval college, the
Austrian Lloyd Steamship company and
other representative naval bodies, re-
ports favorably on the new marine
brake. Tests were made with the steam-
ship Clothilde, of 2,000 tons. This ves-
sel, when running 12 knots an hour,
was brought to a standstill within 30
seconds and before she had traversed 40
feet, in spite of the fact that the engines
were still working ahead with undimin-
ished power. Similar results were ob-
tained at every test.

Experts state that the marine brake
can be applied to any ship of any size,
running at any speed. It is worked by
simply turning a handle, and its cost is
not excessive, owing to the fact that
patents have not yet been taken out in
every country. Czvetkovich is keeping
further details of his invention secret.
He claims that it will reduce the dan-
ger of collision to a minimum.—St.
Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Writing" a Wrong.

More than 40 per cent of the British
people could not write their names
when the queen ascended the throne.
The proportion in that condition has
now been reduced to 7 per cent.—Lon-
don Tit-Bits.

Massillon Miners' Election.

MASSILLON, Dec. 13.—Massillon min-
ers at their annual convention here re-
elected William Morgan district pres-
ident and endorsed T. L. Lewis for na-
tional president.

Weather Forecast.

Western Pennsylvania—Clearing; de-
cided y colder with a cold wave; north
to northwest gales.
Ohio—Fair; cold wave; northwesterly
gales.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new 65¢; No. 2
corn—No. 2 yellow ear, old 39¢; No. 2
yellow, shelled 39¢; high mixed, shelled,
38¢; No. 2 yellow shelled corn, new 36¢;
3 1/2¢; No. 2 yellow ear corn, new 37 1/2¢;
OATS—No. 1 white, new 33¢; No. 2
white clipped 32 1/2¢; extra No. 3 white,
32¢; light mixed 31¢;
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$3.75; No. 2, \$3.00;
No. 1 clover mixed, \$3.00; wagon hay, \$3.00
No. 2 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60¢; 70¢
per pair; small, 50¢; 55¢; spring chickens, 45¢;
55¢ per pair; ducks, 40¢; 45¢ per pair; turkeys
10¢; 10¢ per pound; geese, \$1.00; 1.15 per pair.
Dressed—Chickens, 10¢; 11¢ per pound; ducks,
10¢; 11¢; turkeys, 13¢; 15¢; geese, 9¢; 10¢.
GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 15¢; 25¢; quail
dozen, \$2.00; 2.50; squirrels, per dozen, \$1.25;
1.50; pheasants, \$6.50; 7.50 per dozen; prairie
chickens, \$5.00; 6.00 per dozen; wild turkeys,
\$1.00; 1.50 each; venison saddle, 18¢; 20¢ per
pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25¢; 25 1/2¢; extra
creamery, 24¢; 24 1/2¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 22¢;
22 1/2¢; country roll, 14¢; 15¢; low grades and cook-
ing, 12¢; 13¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 9¢; 10¢; three-
quarters, 8¢; 8 1/2¢; New York state, full
cream, October make, 10¢; 10 1/2¢; Ohio Swiss,
10 1/2¢; 11¢; Wisconsin, 12¢; 13¢; 20-pound
brick Swiss, 11¢; 12¢; Limburger, 9¢; 9 1/2¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and
Ohio, in cases, 23¢; 24¢; candled, 24¢; 25¢; stor-
age eggs, 17¢; 18¢.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.

CATTLE—Receipts fair, about 125 cars on
sale; market steady at last week's prices.
Extra, \$5.25; 5.40; prime, \$4.90; 5.20; good,
\$4.65; 4.80; tidy, \$4.25; 4.40; fair, \$3.90; 4.20;
common, \$3.20; 3.50; feeders, \$3.80; 4.25; stock-
ers, \$3.00; 3.75; heifers, \$3.20; 4.30; oxen, \$2.50;
3.75; bulls, cows and stags, \$2.50; 3.50; good
fresh cows, \$4.50; 6.00; fair, \$3.00; 4.00;
bologna cows, \$3.00; 4.00.

HOGS—Receipts liberal, about 50 double-
decks on sale; market steady; prices a shade
stronger. We quote: Prime heavy hogs, \$3.45;
3.50; best medium weights, \$3.57; 3.40; best
Yorkers, \$3.30; 3.35; pigs, \$3.30; 3.35; coarse
hogs, \$3.25; 3.30; roughs, \$2.00; 3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply was 11
loads; market firm. We quote: Choice wethers,
\$4.45; 4.50; good wethers, \$3.30; 4.40; fair mixed,
\$3.70; 4.10; common, \$2.50; 3.50; choice lambs,
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HOGS—Market active and steady at \$2.90;
3.30.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.50; 4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep
quiet at \$2.20; 4.00. Lambs—Market steady at
\$4.00; 5.25.

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white, 32¢; 32 1/2¢.

CATTLE—Market slow and 10¢ lower. Com-
mon to prime steers, \$4.00; 4.25; choice do,
\$5.40; oxen and stags, \$3.00; 4.40; bulls, \$2.50;
3.50; cows, \$1.87; 3.50; choice and extra fat
bulls and cows, \$3.70; 4.30.

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Sheep, \$3.00; 4.40; lambs, \$4.85; 6.65; Canadian,
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POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60¢@70¢ per pair; small, 50¢@55¢; spring chickens, 45¢@50¢ per pair; ducks, 40¢@45¢ per pair; turkeys 10¢@10½¢ per pound; geese, \$1.00@1.15 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 10¢@11¢ per pound; ducks, 10¢@11¢; turkeys, 13¢@15¢; geese, 9¢@10¢.

GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 15¢@50¢; quail dozen, \$2.00@2.50; squirrel, per dozen, \$1.25@1.50; pheasants, \$6.50@7.50 per dozen; prairie chickens, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; wild turkeys, \$1.00@1.50 each; venison saddle, 18¢@20¢ per pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25¢@25½¢; extra creamery, 24¢@24½¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 22¢@22½¢; country roll, 14¢@15¢; low grades and cooking, 12¢@13¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 9¢@10¢; three-quarters, 8¢@8½¢; New York state, full cream, October make, 10¢@10½¢; Ohio Swiss, 10¢@11¢; Wisconsin, 12¢@13¢; 20-pound brick, Swiss, 11¢@12¢; Limburger, 9¢@9½¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 23¢@24¢; candled, 24¢@25¢; storage eggs, 17¢@18¢.

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CATTLE—Receipts fair, about 125 cars on sale; market steady at last week's prices. Extra, \$5.25@5.40; prime, \$4.90@5.20; good, \$4.65@4.80; tidy, \$4.20@4.60; fair, \$3.80@4.20; common, \$3.20@3.60; feeders, \$3.80@4.25; stockers, \$3.00@3.70; heifers, \$3.20@4.30; oxen, \$2.50@3.70; bulls, cows and stags, \$2.50@3.80; good fresh cows, \$45.00@60.00; fair, \$30.00@40.00; bologna cows, \$8.00@15.00.

HOGS—Receipts liberal, about 50 double-decks on sale; market steady; prices a shade stronger. We quote: Prime heavy hogs, \$3.45@3.50; best medium weights, \$3.37½@3.40; best Yorkers, \$3.30@3.35; pigs, \$3.30@3.35; coarse hogs, \$3.25@3.30; roughs, \$2.00@3.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply was 17 loads; market firm. We quote: Choice wethers, \$4.45@4.50; good wethers, \$3.90@4.40; fair mixed, \$3.70@4.10; common, \$2.50@3.50; choice lambs, \$3.25@3.50; common to good, \$3.50@5.10; veal calves, \$7.00@7.50; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.

HOGS—Market active and steady at \$2.90@3.30.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.50@4.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep quiet at \$2.25@1.00. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.25.

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CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 40¢@40½¢ f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 31¢; No. 2 white, 32¢@32½¢.

CATTLE—Market slow and 10¢ lower. Common to prime steers, \$4.00@5.25; choice do, \$5.40; oxen and stags, \$3.00@4.60; bulls, \$2.50@3.50; cows, \$1.87½@3.50; choice and extra fat bulls and cows, \$3.70@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady to a fraction lower; closed heavy. Sheep, \$3.00@4.40; lambs, \$4.85@6.65; Canadian, \$4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Market dull and 5¢ lower; fair to prime hogs, \$3.55@3.70; few choice at \$3.75.

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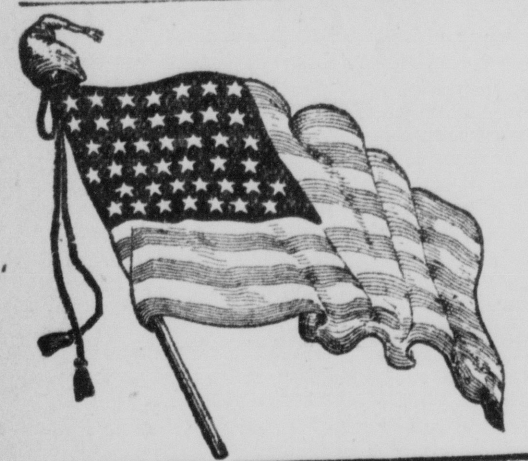
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
 HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
 [Entered as second class matter at the East
 Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 (Postage free in United States and Canada.)
 One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
 Three Months.....1 25
 By the Week.....10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, DEC. 13.



UNION PAPERS.
 All Union papers of East Liverpool are
 known to the various craft and unions of
 the city by the printing of the above
 Union Labels at the head of their columns



The business men who advertise in
 the News Review are reputable. Pat-
 ronize them, and you will be well sat-
 isfied with your Christmas trade.

THE consideration of the bill to in-
 crease the army, should not be so long
 drawn out as to weary the public.
 Every American knows it is necessary
 and believes that congress should pos-
 sess sufficient patriotism to assume the
 same ground without weeks of debate.

THE signing of the treaty has opened
 the eyes of Europe to another fact—
 Americans make as good diplomats as
 they do sailors and soldiers. That "ob-
 scure country lawyer" and the men
 who stood with him day after day have
 done for their country a service which
 history will place side by side with the
 efforts of Sampson and Dewey.

PRESS dispatches say the Democratic
 senators are preparing to talk, and at
 every opportunity will fill the chamber
 and Congressional Record with their elo-
 quence. Let them talk. No one real-
 izes more than they the uselessness of
 their efforts. They have everything to
 gain and nothing to lose, with the
 chances strongly in favor of their oratory
 producing a voting effect on
 nobody.

IF the stories of politicians can be
 believed, the friends of Bryan in Ohio,
 are rapidly being forced backward, and
 it is only a question of time until they
 are compelled to make their final stand
 at the last ditch. These stories have
 been told before, but the Bryan wing of
 Democracy has come smiling to the
 front. Perhaps Brice and Sorg are this
 time in earnest, and a sufficient quan-
 tity of the long green is already given
 in promises to insure lively times. That
 is what usually counts when it comes to
 hard work among the Democratic lead-
 ers of Ohio.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

The Salem News, usually fair in its
 dealings with mankind, expresses the
 belief that Liverpool bankers, merchants
 and workmen are wailing because
 of the proposed trust. In this particular
 instance the News is wrong. Nobody
 wails. If Liverpool business men fear
 the formation of a trust they have far
 too much sagacity to precipitate a panic
 before the time comes. Sufficient unto
 the day is its evil they think, and act
 accordingly. Then East Liverpool is
 not frightened because of the trust. It
 takes another view of the matter.

MORE NONSENSE.

Not satisfied with the statement that
 East Liverpool is frightened because of
 the proposed pottery trust, the Pittsburg
 Dispatch goes a little farther into the
 subject, and from the depths of its imag-
 ination draws forth a strike of operative
 potters. The nonsense, for such it really
 is, will readily be appreciated by those
 acquainted with the potting industry,
 and the lie stands therefore more plainly
 before the public. Why should there
 be a strike? Manufacturers and opera-
 tives understand each other well. The
 wages paid are the best given out in any
 factory of this country where skilled
 labor is employed. No one has heard
 one word of the policy to be pursued by
 the combination, whether it provides for

lower wages or the present rate. In short
 there is nothing whatever upon which
 to base the assumption that a strike is
 imminent. On the other hand is the
 word of President Hughes of the Broth-
 erhood, that he knows nothing of such
 a movement. At present East Liverpool
 is prosperous, and in spite of croaking
 calamity howlers in the guise of unin-
 formed newspaper writers, the city will
 likely remain prosperous.

IS SHE POSTED?
 She Claims to Have Very Reliable Infor-
 mation.

A prominent lady resident of East
 Liverpool, one who bears the reputation
 of being keenly intelligent, and who
 would not for a moment be termed
 fanatical, but who is a lover of law,
 order and clean government, and who
 believes that our present mayor has
 done much for this city, asserts that she
 has reliable information that certain
 saloons in this city are selling intoxi-
 cants each and every Sunday, and selling
 voluminously, in fact doing what they
 term a "rushing, paying business."

These breakers and transgressors of the
 law are working the racket in a much
 shrewder and more cunning manner
 than they did in the days not long gone
 by, when such criminal work was
 winked at by those in authority; but
 they are doing the bad work, all the
 same, and have been foolish enough to
 boast of it, at least so says our lady
 informant. Further, she has informa-
 tion that gambling hells are in full
 swing in our midst, and that large sums
 of money change hands betimes, without
 any pretense of having VALUE RECEIVED
 in return. Much misery has been caused
 in certain families, and an expose is
 liable to take place—so says our lady
 informant.

We cannot but believe that the lady
 in question is mistaken. It does not
 seem possible that the local saloonists
 will thus trifle with the law as admin-
 istered by Mayor Bough, when they
 know full well that if detected, the full
 limit will be given such transgressors.
 As for gambling, we have had the
 assurance from one of the most astute
 members of our local police force that
 gamblers have given our city a wide
 berth, as they dread the heavy punish-
 ment sure to follow upon the heels of
 detection. However, turn on the light.

On the River.

More water is expected in the Ohio
 by the last of the week. The change in
 the temperature yesterday will be the
 direct cause of the rise, as much of the
 snow in the mountains is melting as a
 result.

The marks at the wharf at noon today
 registered 4.8 feet.

The Keystone and Ben Hur went
 down last night with good trips, and the
 Queen City was up today with a fair
 amount of business on board. The
 Kanawha will be down tonight.

A
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TONSILINE
 lasts longer than most any case of
SORE THROAT

The same truth holds good with the
 worst case of SORE MOUTH.

Thousands have tried and endorse
 Tonsiline as a grand family remedy
 for Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Hoarse-
 ness and Quinsy.

Every home needs Tonsiline always
 at hand, it saves dollars and lives.
 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

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 His silence during eight years' impris-
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The coroner will render a verdict of
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He evidently lost his club, which was
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The Magowans Did Not Appear.

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 officer they would not ride on the pave-
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 sled. He did so and they went away.

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 goods at Zeb Kinsey's.

Horrible Act of a Miner.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 13.—John Suok-
 loskie, a miner, was arrested for having
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Adler's boys' fur top gloves 48c at
 * JOSEPH BROS.

Books, books, books, at
 * ZEB KINSEY'S.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—E. L. Cohen is in Pittsburg today on
 business.

—Otto Shaffer, of Steubenville, was
 in the city yesterday on business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Simmers, of
 Avondale street, spent the day in Alle-
 gheny.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heisler, of
 Kittanning, are spending a few days
 in the city.

—Robert Burford, who spent Sunday
 in Kittanning with his daughter, re-
 turned to the city last night.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

Fought In Camp, Near Huntsville—Negro
 Soldier Shot by Whites.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 13.—Henry J.
 Nelligan, cook, and George W. Beverly,
 bugler, both of Company G, First Flor-
 ida, were killed at camp. Nelligan and
 Beverly were on bad terms and had a
 fight in camp. Nelligan drew a knife
 and stabbed Beverly, who pulled out a
 pistol and told him to stand back. Nel-
 ligan's brother, H. F. Nelligan, seeing
 Beverly with a pistol in his hand, killed
 him with a Springfield rifle. Beverly's
 brother, Roy, emerged from his tent at
 this time and saw his brother fall.
 Thinking he had been killed by Cook,
 Nelligan he shot the cook dead.

Private Porter Weistant, Troop D,
 Tenth cavalry, was found with a terri-
 ble bullet wound in the throat on West
 Holmes street. He spoke only a few
 words after he was found. He stated
 he had been held up by two white sol-
 diers and shot.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Colonel Rickards Notified Regarding the
 Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

OIL CITY, Dec. 13.—The following
 telegram was received from Harrisburg
 by Colonel Rickards, commanding the
 Sixteenth regiment, Pennsylvania vol-
 unteers:

"HARRISBURG, Dec. 12.
 Colonel G. C. Rickards, Commanding Six-
 teenth Regiment:

"Am directed to muster out your reg-
 iment at expiration of furlough. Blank
 will be sent from this office to the com-
 manders of the several organizations.
 Please direct the adjutant and company
 commanders to prepare the necessary
 rolls and records. Should be ready for
 examination as soon as possible. Ac-
 knowledge receipt. "MILLER,
 "Captain Mustering Officers."

A SOLDIER SUICIDED.

Another New Yorker Also Died In Ho-
 tel—Dole Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steamer
 City of Peking, from the Orient and
 the Hawaiian Islands, brought the fol-
 lowing from Honolulu dated Dec. 5.

Private Frederick Wardell, New York
 volunteers, committed suicide on the
 30th ult. by taking a dose of carbolic
 acid.

Granville W. Welis, Company M,
 New York volunteers, died at the mili-
 tary hospital on the 1st.

The transport St. Paul left for Ma-
 nila on the 30th ult. President Dole
 will leave for Washington on the 20th
 to be present at the reopening of con-
 gress early in January.

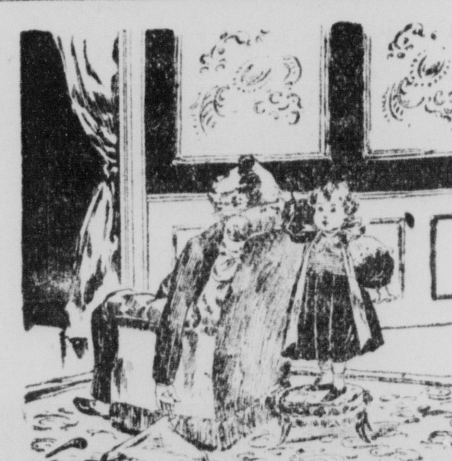
Bans Removed Against Scovel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The secretary
 of war revoked the order excluding Syl-
 vester Scovel from all army posi-
 "apology having been made for his re-
 ported conduct at Santiago."

7 SUTHERLAND
SISTERS'
HAIR GROWER AND
SCALP CLEANER

Are the only preparations that will re-
 store the hair to its original
 healthy condition.

—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—



For That Bald Spot.

The time to check baldness is
 when it first begins to make its un-
 welcome appearance. The thing to
 check it with is

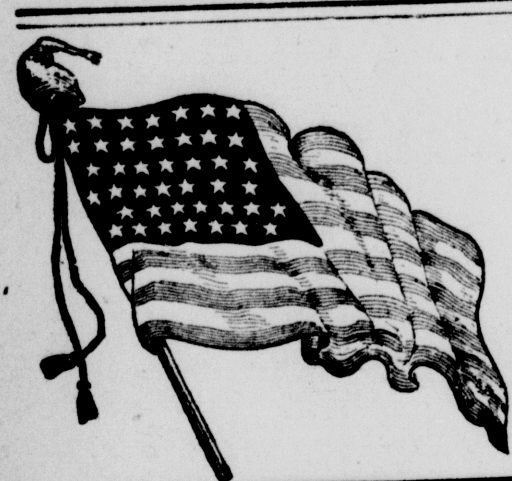
OUR HAIR TONIC.

It is a natural scalp food. It not
 only stops the hair from coming out,
 but it makes new hair grow where it
 has fallen out. Try it. It's only 50c a
 bottle at

BERT ANSLEY'S
 City Pharmacy, East Liverpool, O.
 140 Fourth Street.

The News Review.
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
(Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.)
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
Three Months.....1 25
By the Week.....10
EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

UNION LABEL
UNION PAPERS.
All Union papers of East Liverpool are
known to the various craft and unions of
the city by the printing of the above
Union Labels at the head of their columns



The business men who advertise in
the News Review are reputable. Pat-
ronize them, and you will be well satis-
fied with your Christmas trade.

THE consideration of the bill to in-
crease the army, should not be so long
drawn out as to weary the public.
Every American knows it is necessary
and believes that congress should pos-
sess sufficient patriotism to assume the
same ground without weeks of debate.

THE signing of the treaty has opened
the eyes of Europe to another fact—
Americans make as good diplomats as
they do sailors and soldiers. That "ob-
scure country lawyer" and the men
who stood with him day after day have
done for their country a service which
history will place side by side with the
efforts of Sampson and Dewey.

PRESS dispatches say the Democratic
senators are preparing to talk, and at
every opportunity will fill the chamber
and Congressional Record with their elo-
quence. Let them talk. No one real-
izes more than they the uselessness of
their efforts. They have everything to
gain and nothing to lose, with the
chances strongly in favor of their or-
atory producing a voting effect on
nobody.

If the stories of politicians can be
believed, the friends of Bryan in Ohio,
are rapidly being forced backward, and
it is only a question of time until they
are compelled to make their final stand
at the last ditch. These stories have
been told before, but the Bryan wing of
Democracy has come smiling to the
front. Perhaps Brice and Sorg are this
time in earnest, and a sufficient quan-
tity of the long green is already given
in promises to insure lively times. That
is what usually counts when it comes to
hard work among the Democratic lead-
ers of Ohio.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

The Salem News, usually fair in its
dealings with mankind, expresses the
belief that Liverpool bankers, merchants
and workmen are wailing because
of the proposed trust. In this particular
instance the News is wrong. Nobody
wails. If Liverpool business men fear
the formation of a trust they have far
too much sagacity to precipitate a panic
before the time comes. Sufficient unto
the day is its evil they think, and act
accordingly. Then East Liverpool is
not frightened because of the trust. It
takes another view of the matter.

MORE NONSENSE.

Not satisfied with the statement that
East Liverpool is frightened because of
the proposed pottery trust, the Pittsburg
Dispatch goes a little farther into the
subject, and from the depths of its imag-
ination draws forth a strike of operative
potters. The nonsense, for such it really
is, will readily be appreciated by those
acquainted with the potting industry,
and the lie stands therefore more plainly
before the public. Why should there
be a strike? Manufacturers and opera-
tives understand each other well. The
wages paid are the best given out in any
factory of this country where skilled
labor is employed. No one has heard
one word of the policy to be pursued by
he combination, whether it provides for

BAGLEY'S

HOME-MADE BREAD

FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER.

PURE, CLEAN AND SWEET.

The Bagley Co., Phone 44

lower wages or the present rate. In short
there is nothing whatever upon which
to base the assumption that a strike is
imminent. On the other hand is the
word of President Hughes of the Broth-
erhood, that he knows nothing of such
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—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heisler, of
Kittanning, are spending a few days
in the city.

—Robert Burford, who spent Sunday
in Kittanning with his daughter, re-
turned to the city last night.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

Fought In Camp, Near Huntsville—Negro
Soldier Shot by Whites.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 13.—Henry J.
Nelligan, cook, and George W. Beverly,
bugler, both of Company G, First Flori-
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Beverly were on bad terms and had a
fight in camp. Nelligan drew a knife
and stabbed Beverly, who pulled out a
pistol and told him to stand back. Nel-
ligan's brother, H. F. Nelligan, seeing
Beverly with a pistol in his hand, killed
him with a Springfield rifle. Beverly's
brother, Roy, emerged from his tent at
this time and saw his brother fall.
Thinking he had been killed by Cook
Nelligan he shot the cook dead.

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Tenth cavalry, was found with a terri-
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diers and shot.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Colonel Rickards Notified Regarding the
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by Colonel Rickards, commanding the
Sixteenth regiment, Pennsylvania vol-
unteers:

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Colonel G. C. Rickards, Commanding Six-
teenth Regiment:

"Am directed to muster out your reg-
iment at expiration of furlough. Blank
will be sent from this office to the com-
manders of the several organizations.
Please direct the adjutant and company
commanders to prepare the necessary
rolls and records. Should be ready for
examination as soon as possible. Ac-
knowledge receipt. "MILLER, As-
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A SOLDIER SUICIDED.

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7 SUTHERLAND

SISTERS'

HAIR GROWER AND

SCALP CLEANER

Are the only preparations that will re-
store the hair to its original
healthy condition.

—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—



For That Bald Spot.

The time to check baldness is
when it first begins to make its un-
welcome appearance. The thing to
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OUR HAIR TONIC.

It is a natural scalp food. It not
only stops the hair from coming out,
but it makes new hair grow where it
has fallen out. Try it. It's only 50c a
bottle at

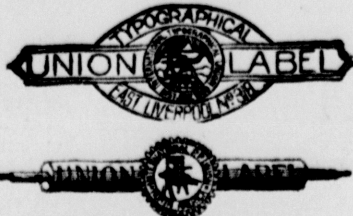
BERT ANSLEY'S
City Pharmacy, East Liverpool, O.
140 Fourth Street.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

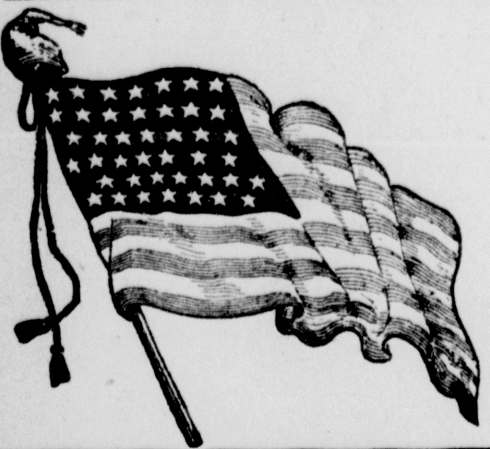
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
Three Months.....1 25
By the Week.....10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, DEC. 13.



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns.



The business men who advertise in the News Review are reputable. Patronize them, and you will be well satisfied with your Christmas trade.

The consideration of the bill to increase the army, should not be so long drawn out as to weary the public. Every American knows it is necessary and believes that congress should possess sufficient patriotism to assume the same ground without weeks of debate.

The signing of the treaty has opened the eyes of Europe to another fact—Americans make as good diplomats as they do sailors and soldiers. That "obscure country lawyer" and the men who stood with him day after day have done for their country a service which history will place side by side with the efforts of Sampson and Dewey.

PRESS dispatches say the Democratic senators are preparing to talk, and at every opportunity will fill the chamber and Congressional Record with their eloquence. Let them talk. No one realizes more than they the uselessness of their efforts. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose, with the chances strongly in favor of their oratory producing a voting effect on nobody.

If the stories of politicians can be believed, the friends of Bryan in Ohio, are rapidly being forced backward, and it is only a question of time until they are compelled to make their final stand at the last ditch. These stories have been told before, but the Bryan wing of Democracy has come smiling to the front. Perhaps Brice and Sorg are this time in earnest, and a sufficient quantity of the long green is already given in promises to insure lively times. That is what usually counts when it comes to hard work among the Democratic leaders of Ohio.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

The Salem News, usually fair in its dealings with mankind, expresses the belief that Liverpool bankers, merchants and workmen are wailing because of the proposed trust. In this particular instance the News is wrong. Nobody wails. If Liverpool business men fear the formation of a trust they have far too much sagacity to precipitate a panic before the time comes. Sufficient unto the day is its evil they think, and act accordingly. Then East Liverpool is not frightened because of the trust. It takes another view of the matter.

MORE NONSENSE.

Not satisfied with the statement that East Liverpool is frightened because of the proposed pottery trust, the Pittsburg Dispatch goes a little farther into the subject, and from the depths of its imagination draws forth a strike of operative potters. The nonsense, for such it really is, will readily be appreciated by those acquainted with the potting industry, and the lie stands therefore more plainly before the public. Why should there be a strike? Manufacturers and operatives understand each other well. The wages paid are the best given out in any factory of this country where skilled labor is employed. No one has heard one word of the policy to be pursued by the combination, whether it provides for

lower wages or the present rate. In short there is nothing whatever upon which to base the assumption that a strike is imminent. On the other hand is the word of President Hughes of the Brotherhood, that he knows nothing of such a movement. At present East Liverpool is prosperous, and in spite of croaking calamity howlers in the guise of uninformed newspaper writers, the city will likely remain prosperous.

IS SHE POSTED?

She Claims to Have Very Reliable Information.

A prominent lady resident of East Liverpool, one who bears the reputation of being keenly intelligent, and who would not for a moment be termed fanatical, but who is a lover of law, order and clean government, and who believes that our present mayor has done much for this city, asserts that she has reliable information that certain saloons in this city are selling intoxicants each and every Sunday, and selling voluminously, in fact doing what they term a "rushing, paying business." These breakers and transgressors of the law are working the racket in a much shrewder and more cunning manner than they did in the days not long gone by, when such criminal work was winked at by those in authority; but they are doing the bad work, all the same, and have been foolish enough to boast of it, at least so says our lady informant. Further, she has information that gambling hells are in full swing in our midst, and that large sums of money change hands betimes, without any pretense of having VALUE RECEIVED in return. Much misery has been caused in certain families, and an expose is liable to take place—so says our lady informant.

We cannot but believe that the lady in question is mistaken. It does not seem possible that the local saloonists will thus trifle with the law as administered by Mayor Bough, when they know full well that if detected, the full limit will be given such transgressors. As for gambling, we have had the assurance from one of the most astute members of our local police force that gamblers have given our city a wide berth, as they dread the heavy punishment sure to follow upon the heels of detection. However, turn on the light.

On the River.

More water is expected in the Ohio by the last of the week. The change in the temperature yesterday will be the direct cause of the rise, as much of the snow in the mountains is melting as a result.

The marks at the wharf at noon today registered 4.8 feet.

The Keystone and Ben Hur went down last night with good trips, and the Queen City was up today with a fair amount of business on board. The Kanawha will be down tonight.

A

small bottle of

TONSILINE

lasts longer than most any case of

SORE THROAT

The same truth holds good with the worst case of SORE MOUTH.

Thousands have tried and endorse Tonsiline as a grand family remedy for Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.

Every home needs Tonsiline always at hand, it saves dollars and lives.
25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

BAGLEY'S HOME-MADE BREAD

FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER.

PURE, CLEAN AND SWEET.

The Bagley Co., Phone 44

DATE HAS BEEN SET

When Theodore Pryor Will Face the Jury.

TRIAL WILL BEGIN JANUARY 16

First National Bank Brings Suit to Recover Money Loaned on a Number of Notes—Commissioners Could Not Agree on an Infirmary Director.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—[Special]—It has been decided that the trial of Theodore Pryor, charged with the murder of Henry Clark, will begin Monday, Jan. 16, 1899. The decision was reached today, it having been found that it would be impossible to place the man on trial at an earlier date.

Albert H. Maloy, indicted for stealing valuables from the residence of Benton Grosshans, Liverpool, was found guilty, and the value of the stolen goods placed at \$100.

SEVERAL NOTES

Cause the First National to Bring Suit.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—[Special]—The First National bank of East Liverpool has filed action against J. Frank Hollinger and C. V. Dyke asking \$1,304.45 upon four promissory notes. One is for \$264.45, dated Aug. 2, 1897; one of \$640, dated Aug. 16, 1897; one of \$150, dated Sept. 7, 1898, and the last of \$250, dated Oct. 5, 1898. The plaintiff alleges that to induce it to discount the notes the defendants falsely represented to it in writing on the back of the notes that they were worth \$6,000 above all indebtedness, whereas in truth they are not worth that sum. The bank filed an affidavit of attachment, claiming that Catherine Dyke, of Elkrum, has \$300 in her possession, the property C. V. Dyke. Elizabeth Butz, of Hanover, has filed action against Jefferson Taylor, of Alliance, asking for the foreclosure of a mortgage on 71.45 acres in West township, given to secure a note for \$1,200.

William Jackson, trustee, has sold to the Cleveland and Pittsburg all the property formerly owned by the Salineville Railroad company, including its right of way from Salineville to a point in Fox township, for \$10,000.

Transfers.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—[Special]—The county commissioners appointed J. M. McBride for the interim of nine months between his first and second terms as infirmary director. They failed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. D. Filson, being unable to select from the 41 candidates one who was acceptable to all.

No Selection Made.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—[Special]—Ed Firestone has sold to J. E. Benson, lot 23 in Lisbon, \$425; B. Neel to J. W. Synie, 12.53 acres in West, \$501.20; Elizabeth Workman to R. H. Wilcoxen, parts of lots 78-9, Wellsville, \$2,700; I. B. Cameron to Mary Ormesher, part of lot 263, Lisbon, \$300.

NOT IN THIS PLACE

Will the Remains of Henry Martinson Be Interred.

The remains of Henry Martinson, who died Sunday in the penitentiary, will not be brought here for burial.

Last evening a subscription was taken to pay the expenses of his wife to Columbus, but not enough was secured and the balance, \$8, was advanced by Mayor Bough, and Mrs. Martinson left this morning for Columbus.

Fear a New Rule.

It is said that some employees of the Cleveland and Pittsburg who cannot write fear the new rule which compels them to make their mark when signing the payroll. They think the rule is only a step in the way of finally discharging all men who cannot write their names.

Neckwear, the finest line in the city at
* JOSEPH BROS.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

BUSHNELL INTERESTED.

Has Taken Up the Case of the Convict, Who Was Wrongfully Sentenced For Murder.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 13.—The officials of the Ohio penitentiary have taken no action yet in the case of John Tongass, the convicted murderer, who claimed that his alleged victim is still alive. His silence during eight years' imprisonment is not understood.

Information at hand proves that Albert Van Riper, the supposed victim, is still living. He returned home about two years after Tongass' trial. Governor Bushnell has taken up the case.

A POLICEMAN SUICIDED.

He Had Been Drinking Heavily and Likely Feared Discharge.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—Patrolman Joseph Spurney of the Third precinct station has been found dead on his beat, in an alley near the corner of Woodland and Case avenues. He was lying in a pool of blood with a bullet hole through his brain. His revolver was lying by his side with three chambers empty.

The coroner will render a verdict of suicide. Spurney was drinking heavily in the saloon of his father. He had been disciplined once for drinking while off duty and had been discharged as a letter carrier and a street car conductor for drinking before he became a policeman.

He evidently lost his club, which was picked up several streets away from where his body was found, and the theory of the police is that knowing the loss of the club would cause his detection, aside from the condition he was in, induced him to commit suicide. Drunkenness while on duty means expulsion from the Cleveland police department. There were no signs of a struggle, and the flash from the revolver, which was Spurney's, burned his temple.

The Magowans Did Not Appear.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—Ex-Mayor Frank Magowan and his wife did not appear in criminal court when their case was called to amend the charge of child stealing. Attorney W. P. Hackney, representing the Magowans, read a telegram from Mrs. Magowan's physician in Toronto saying she was too ill to travel and that Magowan was unable to come owing to his wife's illness. The arguments were completed.

RELEASED A MAN.

His Friends Appeared at City Hall and Paid His Fine.

No arrests were made during the night, and the jail this morning was empty.

Last evening William A. Hines, who was charged with assault and battery by two parties, went to city hall and pleaded guilty to both charges. He was fined \$9.60 in each case, which amounted to \$19.20.

Mr. Pennv, the colored gentleman from the coal fields near Georgetown, who was fined \$7.60 yesterday morning, was released last evening. Friends from the mine in which he is employed appeared in his behalf and paid his fine.

No complaints were made yesterday. Yesterday afternoon three small girls appeared at city hall and asked for a sled which Chief Johnson had taken from them several days ago. They grinned, bit their fingers and told the officer they would not ride on the pavements again if he would give them the sled. He did so and they went away.

Have you noted the elegant tinsel goods at Zeb Kinsey's.

Horrible Act of a Miner.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 13.—John Suckloskie, a miner, was arrested for having disembowled a mule in Richards' colliery, by exploding a dynamite cap under the beast, the mule having kicked him.

Adler's boys' fur top gloves 48c at
* JOSEPH BROS.

Books, books, books, at
* ZEB KINSEY'S.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—E. L. Cohen is in Pittsburg today on business.

—Otto Shaffer, of Steubenville, was in the city yesterday on business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Simmers, of Avondale street, spent the day in Allegheny.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heisler, of Kittanning, are spending a few days in the city.

—Robert Burford, who spent Sunday in Kittanning with his daughter, returned to the city last night.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

Fought In Camp, Near Huntsville—Negro Soldier Shot by Whites.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 13.—Henry A. Neiligan, cook, and George W. Beverly, bugler, both of Company G, First Florida, were killed at camp. Neiligan and Beverly were on bad terms and had a fight in camp. Neiligan drew a knife and stabbed Beverly, who pulled out a pistol and told him to stand back. Neiligan's brother, H. F. Neiligan, seeing Beverly with a pistol in his hand, killed him with a Springfield rifle. Beverly's brother, Roy, emerged from his tent at this time and saw his brother fall. Thinking he had been killed by Cook Neiligan he shot the cook dead.

Private Porter Weistant, Troop D, Tenth cavalry, was found with a terrible bullet wound in the throat on West Holmes street. He spoke only a few words after he was found. He stated he had been held up by two white soldiers and shot.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Colonel Richards Notified Regarding the Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

OIL CITY, Dec. 13.—The following telegram was received from Harrisburg by Colonel Richards, commanding the Sixteenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers:

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Colonel G. C. Richards, Commanding Sixteenth Regiment:

"Am directed to muster out your regiment at expiration of furlough. Blankets will be sent from this office to the commanders of the several organizations. Please direct the adjutant and company commanders to prepare the necessary rolls and records. Should be ready for examination as soon as possible. Acknowledge receipt."
"MILLER,
"Captain Mustering Officers."

A SOLDIER SUICIDED.

Another New Yorker Also Died In Hawaii—Dole Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steamer City of Peking, from the Orient and the Hawaiian Islands, brought the following from Honolulu dated Dec. 5.

Private Frederick Wardell, New York volunteers, committed suicide on the 30th ult. by taking a dose of carbolic acid.

Granville W. Wells, Company M, New York volunteers, died at the military hospital on the 1st.

The transport St. Paul left for Manila on the 30th ult. President Dole will leave for Washington on the 20th to be present at the reopening of congress early in January.

Bars Removed Against Sevel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The secretary of war revoked the order excluding Sylvester Sevel from all army posts. "Apology having been made for his reported conduct at Santiago."

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—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—



For That Bald Spot.

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BERT ANSLEY'S
City Pharmacy, East Liverpool, O.
140 Fourth Street.

WELLSVILLE.

TALKED OF THE SEWER

Council Decided to Appoint a Committee,

WHO WILL FIND A MAN

To Have Charge of the Work--Business for the Fire Department Was Discussed. Hard Time Notifying All the Members. The News of Wellsville.

Council held a meeting last evening. The call was read, and Clerk David. was proceeding to read the minutes when someone asked if every member of council had been notified of the meeting. It was discovered that the law requires it, and unless every member had been notified the meeting would not be legal. The clerk then made out a notice to James and Wells, each of whom were known to be ill and unable to appear, and it was 9 o'clock when the word was returned that these members had been duly notified and the meeting proceeded.

The mayor's report and the report of the water works trustees were filed. The resolutions for the water works bonds was put upon its first reading and passed. The chair was authorized to appoint a committee, of which the president should be a member, to learn the cost of plans and specifications for sewerage, and to recommend to council a suitable person to furnish them. This committee has not yet been appointed. The committee appointed to confer with the Foraker club in regard to the rooms they occupy in the city building reported that they would duplicate any offer made as to price and agree to rent the rooms for five years, and that if they wished to give up the rooms they would find a suitable tenant for the balance of the time. On motion of Bowers, seconded by Cooper, the committee was instructed to rent the rooms to the parties making the best proposition.

The matter of changing the quarters of the fire department No. 2 was referred to the fire committee with power to act.

Chairman Johnston recommended that a gong be placed in the residence of Samuel Culbertson, captain of No. 2. It was referred to the fire committee.

Goetz reported for the building committee that B. D. Beacom had made him an offer for the room now occupied by the fire department, but no action was taken. Finance committee reported bills to the amount of \$1,726.72 which were ordered paid, and a resolution to borrow \$1,200 to help out in the payment of them was passed. Council adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening.

Decided on Holidays.
At the meeting of the board of education last night it was decided to have the Christmas holidays extend from Dec. 23 to Jan. 9. The salaries of teachers and janitors were ordered paid.

News of Wellsville.
The Kennilworth sewerpipe works shut down at noon yesterday. Nothing has been given out to the workmen as to the time of resuming work.

Mrs. A. J. Mellon, of New Brighton, is a guest of her son, Dr. A. J. Mellon, Main street.

A. R. Wells is confined to his home with a slight illness.

Miss Saline Allcock, of Coal street, is ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. H. Hunter, Main street, is a sufferer from neuralgia.

Infirmary Directors McBride and Hoopes left for Lisbon this morning after attending to some business in town.

Mrs. C. M. McCann went out to St. Clairsville to visit friends. She will return next Saturday.

Miss Bertha Springer, of Lisbon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Davidson, Broadway.

Miss Lizzie Wine, who has been visiting James Knox in Congo, left this morning for her home in Bailey's Mills, O.

Navigation Finally Closed.

Freight Agent T. J. Thomas and Agent Adam Hill this morning received notice from the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation company that their boats were tied up for the winter and no more freight or passengers would be received for lake points.

See the Archarena boards at Zeb Kinsey's. Ten games in one. A regular novelty.

New style hats. Joseph Bros. just received for the holidays.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TOOK A PAIR OF SHOES

A Woman Helped Herself, but Was Quickly Caught.

MADE NO ATTEMPT AT DENIAL

An Officer, Who Had Been Called, Found the Shoes at Her Residence and Returned With Her to the Store--She Was Permitted to Go Without Punishment.

Last evening a well dressed woman entered an uptown shoe store and acted in a suspicious manner. Before she left she had stolen a pair of shoes.

Her actions were watched by one of the proprietors, but he became busy and failed to keep a close watch. The woman did not want to buy anything and finally left the store. The proprietor a few minutes later discovered that a pair of ladies fine shoes were missing.

He telephoned the fire station and in a few minutes Officer Rose appeared. The case was explained to him, and with one of the clerks he started to find the guilty party. She was traced to her home, and going in the house the officer found the shoes which were identified by the clerk. The woman was brought to the store and made no attempt to deny her guilt, but returned the shoes.

The case will not be pushed and the guilty party will escape punishment. She is well known and in very comfortable circumstances, and the cause of her action can not be explained.

GAS ORDINANCE.

How Council Will Deal With the Companies.

Council will this evening exercise their authority in regard to regulating the price of gas as was stated exclusively in the NEWS REVIEW several days ago.

The ordinance was drawn up this morning and reads as follows:

"That for a period of five years, from the first day of January, 1899, any corporation or person or persons furnishing natural or artificial gas for fuel and light to the city of East Liverpool, Ohio, and to the public buildings of said city may charge for said gas not to exceed the sum of 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and any corporation, person or persons renting meters for the purpose of measuring the natural or artificial gas furnished to the citizens or public buildings of said city, may charge a rental for the use of said meters not to exceed \$2 per year, and no corporation, person or persons furnishing gas to the citizens or public buildings of said city for fuel and light, or renting meters for the purpose of measuring the same shall in no event charge more for gas or meters during said period than the prices herein specified, and all gas furnished to be of a standard quality."

CLOSE TO GENERAL GRANT.

Private Albert Woods Has a Good Thing in Porto Rico.

Ralph Wood today received a letter from his brother Albert Wood, who is in Porto Rico as a private in the 11th U. S. Infantry. In the letter Private Wood states that he is getting along all right, but is ill on an average of two days a week. He is orderly to General Grant, and says he expects to be home shortly after Christmas, as he thinks his regiment will be sent back to this country. The Seventeenth United States infantry now stationed at Columbus has been ordered to Manila. Charles Goodballet, formerly of the East End, is a private in Company K of that regiment.

Leave your measure now for a tailor made suits for Xmas. Low price and satisfaction is our inducement.

JOSEPH BROS.

Wanted, all the boys and girls in East Liverpool to know that Zeb Kinsey has the very nicest Christmas and New Year's gifts in town.

THE LAUGHLIN IS NEXT

A Meeting Was Held by the Company Today

TO CONSIDER TRUST PROPOSITION

It Is Said that President B. E. Arons Will Go East For a Final Conference With the Promoters This Week--He Holds a Big Block In the Concern--Mr. Harker Home.

In the absence of news from New York local parties who are particularly interested in the trust are discussing the prospects of the Laughlin China company adding its force to the combination.

It is stated that a meeting of the company was listed for today, and that important action bearing on the future of the concern would be taken. President B. E. Arons, of Pittsburg, was expected this morning, and after the matter had been considered would be given the company's ultimatum to present to the promoters of the trust in New York.

The meeting was held, it was the regular meeting of the company, and it was decided not to ignore the invitation of the trust promoters. Mr. Arons will probably go to New York Thursday night. Whether the result of his visit will be the absorption of the Laughlin China company remains to be seen, as members of the company will not talk.

Mr. Arons has had some experience with trusts, he having been interested in the malt business before that combination was formed. By holding off a short time, it is said, he made \$150,000. Mr. Arons holds \$85,000 worth of Laughlin China company stock.

IT'S A GOOD THING.

Thinks W. W. Harker of the Proposed Pottery Trust.

W. W. Harker, of the Harker Pottery company, was in his office this morning, but had little to say of the pottery trust. It has been rumored since he left the city last Saturday that he was in New York conferring with the promoters of the trust regarding the absorption of the company's plant.

"I am sometimes credited with being where I am not," said Mr. Harker when questioned as to his absence from the city. "I have nothing to say concerning the connection of the Harker Pottery company with the trust, but whether we are in it or not I think it is a pretty good thing."

Cold Caused Business.

The cold weather yesterday caused a decided increase in business at the office of the township trustees, and they purchased several loads of coal.

Gloves, Adler's complete line at * JOSEPH BROS'.

The nicest jointed kid dolls in the city can be had at Zeb Kinsey's.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Calder's Thrilling Melodrama, a Powerful Romantic Story. Entitled

John Martin's Secret. . .

A Our Load of Beautiful Scenery. Massive Mechanical effects. See the Leap for Life.

Prices, 75, 50, 35, 25c. Seats on sale at Reed's.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager

DECEMBER 15, 16 and 17.

Special Engagement

Frank M. Wills

—AND—

John Wills.

America's Famous Comedians. A refined musical comedy organization.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

In Atlantic City.

New York Journal—"A positive hit." New York World—"A pleasing and artistic performance." New York Herald—"A sure winner."

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Sweethearts and Wives.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Two Old Cronies.

Laughter! Mirth! Fun! A Sure and Safe remedy for indigestion.

Prices 10, 20 and 30 Cents.

Seats on sale at Reed's.

THE BOSTON STORE.

Holiday Specials for This Week.

On Sale Wednesday Morning.

4 NUMBERS BLACK SATIN DUCHESS.

The first of these is a 20 inch wide Satin Duchess, and priced at 74c a yard.

The second number comes in two widths, 24 and 27 inches wide, and is priced at 95c a yard.

Number 3 is 24 inches wide, and priced at \$1.20 a yard.

The best number is 24 inches wide, and at \$1.45 a yard is a gem.

Add from 25 to 35c a yard to these prices and you have their real market value. They are rich and lustrous, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Who will be the first to secure a nice dress pattern of these Wednesday morning?

Silks at 58c a yard.

A very desirable line of Fancy Taffetta Silks, 20 inches wide, suitable for waists, come in small checks, plaids, and nobby effects. Their market values are 75, 89, and \$1 yard--some pieces better than others, but any of them a decided Big Bargain at 58c a yard.

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Firing the Building Occupied by
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FIREMEN FOUGHT IT HARD

But For a Time It Seemed as Though the Structure Was Doomed. While Others Were Threatened—The Loss Will Amount to \$800 With Insurance.

The most disastrous fire in the city for several months occurred last night.

Shortly before 11 o'clock fire was discovered in a small building in the rear of the saloon of C. F. Bauman, corner of Jackson and Sixth streets. The department was called at once, but before they arrived the main building was in a blaze and for a time it looked as though the building was doomed.

The cold weather made it extremely difficult for the firemen to work, but they soon had a line of hose stretched and the water was turned on, while the Babcocks were used extensively to prevent the fire spreading, and the firemen went the entire length of the house between the rafters and roof with the chemicals. It was over an hour before all danger was over and the blaze extinguished.

The fire originated in a small building in the rear of the main building, formerly used as a barber shop, but has recently been used as a laundry by the family. It is thought the fire started by the gas coming on in a small gas stove in the room. The loss is estimated by Mr. Bauman between \$800 and \$1,000.

THE ESPECIAL ADVANTAGES

of Insuring in the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company Are:

It furnishes for the money paid larger benefits than any other similar company. It is located in Ohio, which is the only State requiring an official examination of its life companies to be made annually.

Its investments are required by law to be made only in government bonds, mortgages upon real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, and loans upon its own policies to the amount of the reserve value thereof. Companies of other States are allowed to loan upon a much wider and less safe class of securities.

It is required by State law to hold, for the protection of its policy holders, a reserve fund upon the basis of four per cent., the highest standard known in the United States.

Its policies are incontestable after three annual payments, except as to age or fraud.

Its stockholders, by State law are liable for double the amount of their stock.

Policies are issued upon either whole life or twenty years' endowment plan.

Policies issued by the Western and Southern are in immediate benefit, and provide for liberal paid-up values after having been in force five or more years.

Prompt payment of claims is absolutely guaranteed, \$100,000.00 being on deposit with the State Treasurer for the sole protection of policy holders.

Consult any of our agents for rates of Whole Life or Endowment Policies. Branch office Ikirt block.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment.

Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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Sold by druggists, 75c.

AN IMPUDENT TRAMP

Was Ordered From the House Under Penalty of the Law.

A young man, roughly dressed and dirty, appeared at the back door of a Sixth street house late yesterday afternoon and demanded something to eat. The family have long since given up the practice of feeding tramps and the lady of the house told him so. At this he began to swear like a pirate, and only when the lady threatened to call an officer did he leave.

A large number of tramps were scattered through the city yesterday.

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS.

Not Necessary For Editors to Read Them From Beginning to End.

Once more the tale goes round of the author who sent a story to three journals and had it returned by every one without having been read. He knew it because he had pasted two of the leaves together. Very likely. We do not think of reading through a half or a quarter of the articles that are sent to us. It often does not take half a minute to discard what one knows he doesn't want. It is an old saying that one does not need to eat a whole joint to learn whether it is tainted.

It would be a revelation to some of these writers to see how fast an experienced and conscientious editor can, at times, go through a big pile of essays, stories or poems. The title is often enough, and he would say, "We don't want an article on that subject." The next article begins with a page or two of commonplace introduction, and that is thrown aside in half a minute's inspection without turning more than the next page. The next begins with a platitude—"We can't print that stuff."

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They Keep Settlers Away From Many Parts of the World.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the importance of small things than the large role which is now attributed to the mosquito in the etiology of some of the most serious and widespread diseases to which the human race is subject. It is truly said that what prevents the successful colonization of many tropical countries and what throws the greatest obstacle in the way of civilization of and good government in vast regions of central Africa is its climate, not distance from home and not unfriendliness on the part of the natives. The obstacle is malaria, and now we find that the prevalence of malaria, so far as man is concerned, depends on the mosquito, and that this pestilent little insect, in addition to irritating and annoying, is the means by which the poison of malaria is propagated and distributed.

For years back botanists have known the important part played by birds in the scattering of seed and of insects in the distribution of the pollen of plants, and it seems not unlikely that pathologists will have to recognize in a much larger degree than has till lately been done the large part taken by the subordinate forms of life by which we are surrounded—our cattle, our horses, our dogs and cats, our flies, our mosquitoes, and perhaps even our fleas—in distributing disease from man to man, and, as is stated in regard to the mosquito and malaria, in deciding whether the extension of our empire over great areas of the globe's surface shall be possible or not.—Hospital.

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What a great difference in the meaning of a sentence a misplaced comma can make! Take the following, for example:

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The following bit of perverse punctuation was perpetrated by an English compositor. What the author meant to say can be ascribed by a rearrangement of the punctuation marks:

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A Danger That the Magnetic Needle May Be Rendered Practically Useless to the Mariner and the Surveyor—A Curious Discovery.

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So delicate are the influences which the magnets in such an observatory are intended to investigate that they can be perceived only when the apparatus is most scrupulously guarded. The room in which they are mounted is underground. Visitors are never admitted except under unusual circumstances and are required to deposit their jackknives, keys and all other metallic objects about their persons before entering the apartment. The magnets, generally bars of steel not over six inches long, are poised above a scale that is graduated to the most minute fractions, and a telescope, on an adjacent pillar, is used to read the fluctuations, which are too small to be discernible by the unassisted eye. A tiny mirror, as big as a dime, catches a beam of light more slender than the lead in a pencil and reflects it away to a sheet of slowly moving photographic paper, on which a permanent record is made. The arrangement of the apparatus is such that the movement of the magnet is magnified many times in the record, in order to render the changes perceptible.

There are three sets of instruments on duty in such an observatory. One swings horizontally, like a mariner's compass. Another dips up and down. A third is designed to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetism, which is a separate thing from the direction in which it acts. And so sensitive are they that their readings are apt to be interfered with by exceedingly trivial causes. It is customary for the superintendent to inscribe on the scroll "Visitors admitted," whenever such a breach of the regulations is permitted, so that if any abnormal fluctuation is detected in the motion of the magnets a suspicion of its meaning will be excited in the mind of the scientist who afterward examines the photographic trace.

In spite of the delicacy of the apparatus, it may seem surprising to the lay mind that the passage of trolley currents at a distance of many rods from the observatory should be able to affect the instruments within. But they do, and it is impossible to separate in the record the variations produced by genuine changes in terrestrial magnetism from those which are caused by the trolley. Professor Rucker said a few days ago: "From all parts of the world we hear of observatories ruined or threatened by the invasion of the electrical engineer. Toronto and Washington have already succumbed, Potsdam, Parc St. Maur, Greenwich and Kew are besieged, and the issue largely depends upon whether these great national observatories can or cannot make good their defense."

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Another question of more importance is the determination of the status of some of our newly acquired citizens or subjects. Already a Chinaman by birth, but a Philippine by citizenship, has applied for recognition as an American citizen. Another Chinaman in Hawaii wants a passport showing that he is a citizen of the United States. The annexation law prohibits the coming into the limits of the United States of Chinese persons from Hawaii, but the constitutionality of any act that proposes to discriminate among American citizens has been raised, and this Chinaman is a citizen by adoption. These are a few of the questions that have already arisen, and others are expected to follow in the near future.—Washington Post.

What He Found.

"I've opened about 3,000,000,000 oysters in my day," said the old oysterman who sells you the real genuine unfattened and unspoiled "salts," a penny apiece, in the shadow of one of the big market buildings, "and I have never found a pearl in one yet."

"But I've found something just as good as pearls," he added with a wink. "I have found four nice paying tenement houses and good balances in eight savings banks. There is a good deal in an oyster shell besides pearls, young man, if you will look close."—New York World.

A Rough Rider's Capture.

Before I went away to war I loved the little maverick, But somehow seemed afraid of her, She was so toney and so slick, As plump as any two-year-old, Or bloated stock I ever saw, An worth ten times her weight in gold, Without a blemish or a flaw, But, being the owner's daughter, she Appeared too good for such as me.

I told her I was going to fight For Uncle Sam and hoped that I Would do the job correct an right, An half imagined that a sigh Was tryin fur to quit her breast, An in her eyes I thought I saw A saddish glimmer, an it jest Sent my ole heart up in my craw, An when she said goodby I thought Her voice was thick, but mebbe not.

Jest after that San Juan affair I got a letter writ by Kate That sent my heart off on a tear That I could scarcely subjugate, She said she'd read about the fight An how us riders did the job, An said that allus in her sight I'd be a hero, then said, "Bob, I wish the cloud of war was rent, Because I'm lonesome since you went!"

I fetched a wild rough rider yell Sufficient to stampe a herd An went round singin fur a spell As gay as a canary bird, My heart riz in my throat an blocked The chute down to my appetite, An when the dinner bugle squawked I couldn't eat a cussed bite, An in my dreams that night her face Seemed floatin round me every place.

When I got back the other day An rode out to the ranch, I got Oneasy thinkin of the way The gal'd meet me, fur I thought The gulf between us seemed to be Too wide a one fur me to swing, I but a common cowboy, she The daughter of a cattle king, An somethin in me seemed to say That I had better keep away.

I never will forgit how Kate Grabbed both my hands! Two crystal leeks Come from her eyes to irrigate The roses bloomin in her cheeks, Grabbed both my hands in hers, then stopped, An looked into my sunbeet face An made a sudden dive an dropped A kiss on to its proper place, An I, demented with her charms, Corralled her in my big, strong arms!

That gal is now a-flyin round Jest like a butterfly on wings, She's got two wimmen out from town A-sewin on myster'ous things, An I was measured t'other day Fur stylish clothes, her good ole dad Insistn he was going to pay Fur proper trappin' fur his lad, An we have planned fur Chris'mas night A weddin dance plum out of sight!

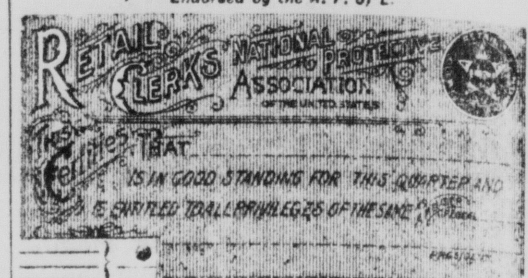
—Denver Post.

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during month named in lower left hand corner and properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

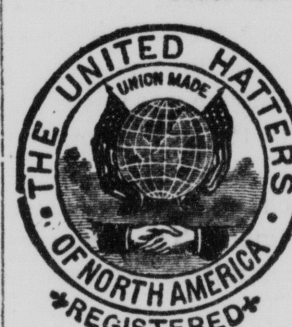
The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark, when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



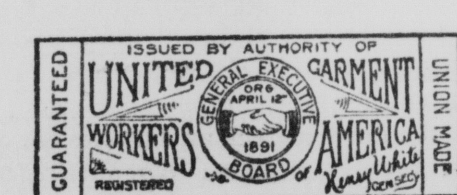
The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



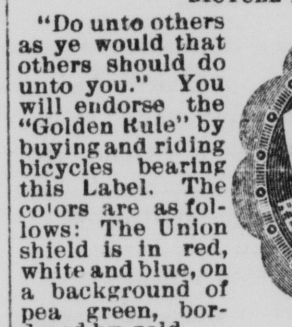
This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

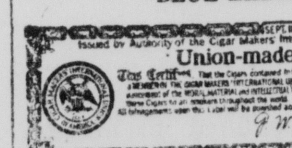


"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label.

The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

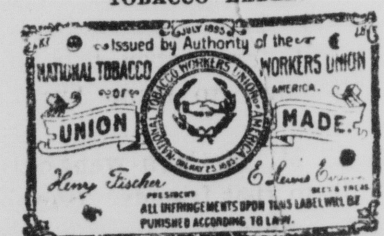
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the seat that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.

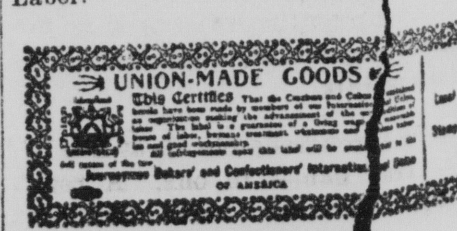


The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bake-shops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



TOO MUCH GAS CAME ON

Firing the Building Occupied by
C. F. Bauman.

FIREMEN FOUGHT IT HARD

But For a Time It Seemed as Though the
Structure Was Doomed. While Others
Were Threatened—The Loss Will
Amount to \$800 With Insurance.

The most disastrous fire in the city for several months occurred last night. Shortly before 11 o'clock fire was discovered in a small building in the rear of the saloon of C. F. Bauman, corner of Jackson and Sixth streets. The department was called at once, but before they arrived the main building was in a blaze and for a time it looked as though the building was doomed. The cold weather made it extremely difficult for the firemen to work, but they soon had a line of hose stretched and the water was turned on, while the Babcocks were used extensively to prevent the fire spreading, and the firemen went the entire length of the house between the rafters and roof with the chemicals. It was over an hour before all danger was over and the blaze extinguished. The fire originated in a small building in the rear of the main building, formerly used as a barber shop, but has recently been used as a laundry by the family. It is thought the fire started by the gas coming on in a small gas stove in the room. The loss is estimated by Mr. Bauman between \$800 and \$1,000.

THE ESPECIAL ADVANTAGES

of Insuring in the Western and Southern
Life Insurance Company Are:

- It furnishes for the money paid larger benefits than any other similar company.
- It is located in Ohio, which is the only State requiring an official examination of its life companies to be made annually.
- Its investments are required by law to be made only in government bonds, mortgages upon real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, and loans upon its own policies to the amount of the reserve value thereof. Companies of other States are allowed to loan upon a much wider and less safe class of securities.
- It is required by State law to hold, for the protection of its policy holders, a reserve fund upon the basis of four per cent., the highest standard known in the United States.
- Its policies are incontestable after three annual payments, except as to age or fraud.
- Its stockholders, by State law are liable for double the amount of their stock.
- Policies are issued upon either whole life or twenty years' endowment plan.
- Policies issued by the Western and Southern are in immediate benefit, and provide for liberal paid-up values after having been in force five or more years.
- Prompt payment of claims is absolutely guaranteed, \$100,000.00 being on deposit with the State Treasurer for the sole protection of policy holders.
- Consult any of our agents for rates of Whole Life or Endowment Policies. Branch office 1414 1/2 block.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

AN IMPUDENT TRAMP

Was Ordered From the House Under Pen-
alty of the Law.

A young man, roughly dressed and dirty, appeared at the back door of a Sixth street house late yesterday afternoon and demanded something to eat. The family have long since given up the practice of feeding tramps and the lady of the house told him so. At this he began to swear like a pirate, and only when the lady threatened to call an officer did he leave. A large number of tramps were scattered through the city yesterday.

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS.

Not Necessary For Editors to Read
Them From Beginning to End.

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Another question of more importance is the determination of the status of some of our newly acquired citizens or subjects. Already a Chinaman by birth, but a Philippine by citizenship, has applied for recognition as an American citizen. Another Chinaman in Hawaii wants a passport showing that he is a citizen of the United States. The annexation law prohibits the coming into the limits of the United States of Chinese persons from Hawaii, but the constitutionality of any act that proposes to discriminate among American citizens has been raised, and this Chinaman is a citizen by adoption. These are a few of the questions that have already arisen, and others are expected to follow in the near future.—Washington Post.

What He Found.

"I've opened about 3,000,000,000 oysters in my day," said the old oysterman who sells you the real genuine unfattened and unspoiled "salts," a penny apiece, in the shadow of one of the big market buildings, "and I have never found a pearl in one yet. "But I've found something just as good as pearls," he added with a wink. "I have found four nice paying tenement houses and good balances in eight savings banks. There is a good deal in an oyster shell besides pearls, young man, if you will look close."—New York World.

A Rough Rider's Capture.

Before I went away to war
I loved the little maverick,
But somehow seemed afraid of her,
She was so toney and so slick,
As plump as any two-year-old
Of blooded stock I ever saw,
An worth ten times her weight in gold,
Without a blemish or a flaw,
But, bein the owner's daughter, she
Appeared too good fur sich as me.

I told her I was going to fight
Fur Uncle Sam an hoped that I
Would do the job correct an right,
An half imagined that a sigh
Was tryin fur to quit her breast,
An in her eyes I thought I saw
A saddish glimmer, an it jest
Sent my ole heart up in my craw,
An when she said goodby I thought
Her voice was thick, but mebbe not.

Jest after that San Juan affair
I got a letter writ by Kate
That sent my heart off on a tear
That I could scarcely subjugate,
She said she'd read about the fight
An how us riders did the job,
An said that allus in her sight
I'd be a hero, then said, "Bob,
I wish the cloud of war was rent,
Because I'm lonesome since you went!"

I fetched a wild rough rider yell
Sufficient to stampede a herd
An went round singin fur a spell
As gay as a canary bird,
My heart riz in my throat an blocked
The chute down to my appetite,
An when the dinner bugle squawked
I couldn't eat a cussed bite,
An in my dreams that night her face
Seemed floatin round me every place.

When I got back the other day
An rode out to the ranch, I got
Oneasy thinkin of the way
The gal'd meet me, fur I thought
The gul'd meet us seemed to be
Too wide a one fur me to swing,
I but a common cowboy, she
The daughter of a cattle king,
An somethin in me seemed to say
That I had better keep away.

I never will forget how Kate
Grabbed both my hands! Two crystal
leaks
Come from her eyes to irrigate
The roses bloomin in her cheeks,
Grabbed both my hands in hers, then
stopped
An looked into my sunbeet face
An made a sudden dive an dropped
A kiss on to its proper place,
An I, demented with her charms,
Corralled her in my big, strong arms!

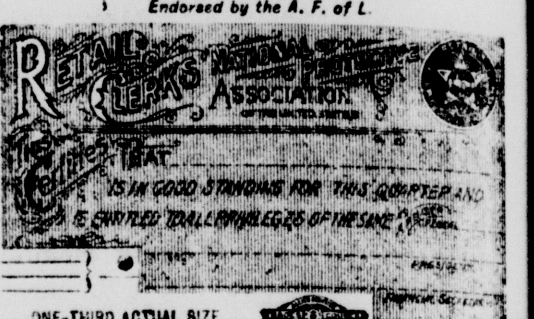
That gal is now a-flyin round
Jest like a butterfly on wings,
She's got two wimmen out from town
A-sewin on myster'ous things,
An I was measured tother day
Fur stylish clothes, her good ole dad
Insistin he was going to pay
Fur proper trappin' fur his lad,
An we have planned fur Chris'mas night
A weddin dance plum out of sight!
—Denver Post.

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card.
Ask for it when making your purchases.
Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.
Good only during month named in lower left hand corner and
properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole in every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

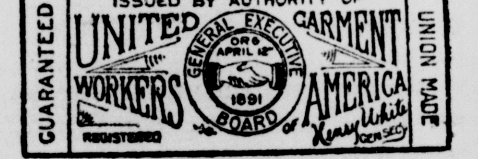


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white lines.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on best colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him. His labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

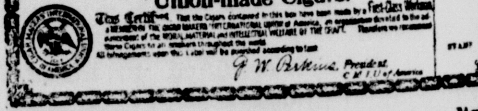


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

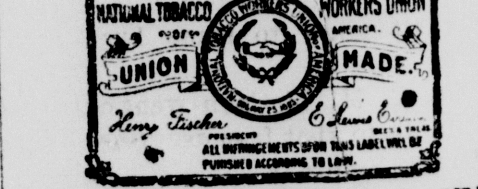
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

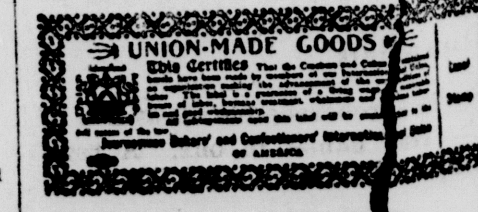
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is a guarantee that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bake shops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



TOO MUCH GAS CAME ON

Firing the Building Occupied by
C. F. Bauman.

FIREMEN FOUGHT IT HARD

But For a Time It Seemed as Though the Structure Was Doomed. While Others Were Threatened—The Loss Will Amount to \$800 With Insurance.

The most disastrous fire in the city for several months occurred last night.

Shortly before 11 o'clock fire was discovered in a small building in the rear of the saloon of C. F. Bauman, corner of Jackson and Sixth streets. The department was called at once, but before they arrived the main building was in a blaze and for a time it looked as though the building was doomed.

The cold weather made it extremely difficult for the firemen to work, but they soon had a line of hose stretched and the water was turned on, while the Babcocks were used extensively to prevent the fire spreading, and the firemen went the entire length of the house between the rafters and roof with the chemicals. It was over an hour before all danger was over and the blaze extinguished.

The fire originated in a small building in the rear of the main building, formerly used as a barber shop, but has recently been used as a laundry by the family. It is thought the fire started by the gas coming on in a small gas stove in the room. The loss is estimated by Mr. Bauman between \$800 and \$1,000.

THE ESPECIAL ADVANTAGES

Of Insuring in the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company Are:

It furnishes for the money paid larger benefits than any other similar company.

It is located in Ohio, which is the only State requiring an official examination of its life companies to be made annually.

Its investments are required by law to be made only in government bonds, mortgages upon real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, and loans upon its own policies to the amount of the reserve value thereof. Companies of other States are allowed to loan upon a much wider and less safe class of securities.

It is required by State law to hold, for the protection of its policy holders, a reserve fund upon the basis of four per cent., the highest standard known in the United States.

Its policies are incontestable after three annual payments, except as to age or fraud.

Its stockholders, by State law are liable for double the amount of their stock.

Policies are issued upon either whole life or twenty years' endowment plan.

Policies issued by the Western and Southern are in immediate benefit, and provide for liberal paid-up values after having been in force five or more years.

Prompt payment of claims is absolutely guaranteed, \$100,000.00 being on deposit with the State Treasurer for the sole protection of policy holders.

Consult any of our agents for rates of Whole Life or Endowment Policies. Branch office Ikirt block.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

AN IMPUDENT TRAMP

Was Ordered From the House Under Penalty of the Law.

A young man, roughly dressed and dirty, appeared at the back door of a Sixth street house late yesterday afternoon and demanded something to eat. The family have long since given up the practice of feeding tramps and the lady of the house told him so. At this he began to swear like a pirate, and only when the lady threatened to call an officer did he leave.

A large number of tramps were scattered through the city yesterday.

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS.

Not Necessary For Editors to Read Them From Beginning to End.

Once more the tale goes round of the author who sent a story to three journals and had it returned by every one without having been read. He knew it because he had pasted two of the leaves together. Very likely. We do not think of reading through a half or a quarter of the articles that are sent to us. It often does not take half a minute to discard what one knows he doesn't want. It is an old saying that one does not need to eat a whole joint to learn whether it is tainted.

It would be a revelation to some of these writers to see how fast an experienced and conscientious editor can, at times, go through a big pile of essays, stories or poems. The title is often enough, and he would say, "We don't want an article on that subject." The next article begins with a page or two of commonplace introduction, and that is thrown aside in half a minute's inspection without turning more than the next page. The next begins with a platitude—"We can't print that stuff."

The first verse of this next poem has false meter and is tossed aside. The next begins in schoolgirl style, with "dove" and "love," it is not read through. Of the next the editor reads ten lines. It is simply a dull description of a stream in a forest—not wanted. The next poem begins in a fresh way, seems to be constructed according to the rules, is pretty good. It is put one side to see if other better poems will crowd it out. The next is a story. The first page is promising, but the second shows a coarse strain, and the reading stops there.

Ten articles are decided upon, and with sufficient good judgment, in ten minutes, for a minute to a manuscript is often twice as much time as it needs. It does not take that long for a dealer to stick an iron skewer in a smoked ham, draw it out and smell of it. Not one article in a dozen perhaps needs to be read through.—New York Independent.

INSECTS AS HOODOOS.

They Keep Settlers Away From Many Parts of the World.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the importance of small things than the large role which is now attributed to the mosquito in the etiology of some of the most serious and widespread diseases to which the human race is subject. It is truly said that what prevents the successful colonization of many tropical countries and what throws the greatest obstacle in the way of civilization of and good government in vast regions of central Africa is the climate, not distance from home and not unfriendliness on the part of the natives. The obstacle is malaria, and now we find that the prevalence of malaria, so far as man is concerned, depends on the mosquito, and that this pestilent little insect, in addition to irritating and annoying, is the means by which the poison of malaria is propagated and distributed.

For years back botanists have known the important part played by birds in the scattering of seed and of insects in the distribution of the pollen of plants, and it seems not unlikely that pathologists will have to recognize in a much larger degree than has till lately been done the large part taken by the subordinate forms of life by which we are surrounded—our cattle, our horses, our dogs and cats, our flies, our mosquitoes, and perhaps even our fleas—in distributing disease from man to man, and, as is stated in regard to the mosquito and malaria, in deciding whether the extension of our empire over great areas of the globe's surface shall be possible or not.—Hospital.

Punctuation.

What a great difference in the meaning of a sentence a misplaced comma can make! Take the following, for example:

"James, my husband is a very sick man."

"James, my husband, is a very sick man."

The following bit of perverse punctuation was perpetrated by an English compositor. What the author meant to say can be ascribed by a rearrangement of the punctuation marks:

"Caesar entered on his head; his helmet on his feet; armed sandals upon his brow; there was a cloud in his right hand; his faithful sword in his eye; an angry glare saying nothing, he sat down."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph

Guy Fawkes' Lantern.

It has been settled beyond a doubt that the identical lamp which Guy Fawkes carried in poking about in the cellar of the houses of parliament, when he intended to blow them up, is now in existence. This lantern is in the Ashmolean museum at Cambridge. Guy Fawkes was carrying this lantern when he was arrested. The history of the lantern has now been fully established and it must take its place among the most celebrated exhibits in the museums of the world.—London Mail.

Land of the Landlords.

In proportion to its size Switzerland has more inns than any other country in the world. The entertainment of tourists has become the chief industry of the land.—London Answers.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

THE COMPASS AND THE GROWING USE OF ELECTRICITY.

A Danger That the Magnetic Needle May Be Rendered Practically Useless to the Mariner and the Surveyor—A Curious Discovery.

Although the invention and introduction of the trolley system of street railways have been of inestimable value to civilization it has incidentally wrought some harm here and there. Emphasis was laid on one of these drawbacks to electric traction in the address delivered by Professor A. W. Rucker at a recent meeting of the British Association For the Advancement of Science.

In various parts of the world observatories have been established for the purpose of keeping track of the changes in the direction in which the magnetic needle points. It was long ago discovered not only that the compass does not aim directly at the north pole, but that the amount of variation in its indications from true north undergoes slow alterations. Hence it is necessary to make fresh charts, showing the variation for different parts of the globe every few years. But in order to get the data for such corrections—of the highest importance to the surveyor and mariner—it is requisite that careful observations be made continuously at a number of widely separated points.

Two of the most famous and hitherto useful institutions of this class are situated in Washington, in the grounds of the naval observatory and in Toronto. The interference of the electric currents that run through the earth and the track of trolley lines which have been constructed near these observatories interfere so much with the behavior of the instruments of both places that the records now obtained are practically worthless. And the experts are greatly puzzled by the problem of escaping from this vexatious interruption of their work.

So delicate are the influences which the magnets in such an observatory are intended to investigate that they can be perceived only when the apparatus is most scrupulously guarded. The room in which they are mounted is underground. Visitors are never admitted except under unusual circumstances and are required to deposit their jackknives, keys and all other metallic objects about their persons before entering the apartment. The magnets, generally bars of steel not over six inches long, are poised above a scale that is graduated to the most minute fractions, and a telescope, on an adjacent pillar, is used to read the fluctuations, which are too small to be discernible by the unassisted eye. A tiny mirror, as big as a dime, catches a beam of light more slender than the lead in a pencil and reflects it away to a sheet of slowly moving photographic paper, on which a permanent record is made. The arrangement of the apparatus is such that the movement of the magnet is magnified many times in the record, in order to render the changes perceptible.

There are three sets of instruments on duty in such an observatory. One swings horizontally, like a mariner's compass. Another dips up and down. A third is designed to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetism, which is a separate thing from the direction in which it acts. And so sensitive are they that their readings are apt to be interfered with by exceedingly trivial causes. It is customary for the superintendent to inscribe on the scroll "Visitors admitted," whenever such a breach of the regulations is permitted, so that if any abnormal fluctuation is detected in the motion of the magnets a suspicion of its meaning will be excited in the mind of the scientist who afterward examines the photographic trace.

In spite of the delicacy of the apparatus, it may seem surprising to the lay mind that the passage of trolley currents at a distance of many rods from the observatory should be able to affect the instruments within. But they do, and it is impossible to separate in the record the variations produced by genuine changes in terrestrial magnetism from those which are caused by the trolley. Professor Rucker said a few days ago: "From all parts of the world we hear of observatories ruined or threatened by the invasion of the electrical engineer. Toronto and Washington have already succumbed, Potsdam, Parc St. Maur, Greenwich and Kew are besieged, and the issue largely depends upon whether these great national observatories can or cannot make good their defense."

Although the practical service to mankind which is rendered by institutions of this class is alone sufficient to justify their maintenance and to warrant alarm as to their future, there are other questions involved which possess profound interest for the philosopher. We know that the earth is a magnet, but as yet no one is able to say what makes it so. The fundamental secret of terrestrial magnetism has not been solved. Then, too, there are various changes in direction which mark the behavior of the needle that remain to be explained. What influence is it that makes the needle swing to and fro to a microscopic extent every day? Why is it that the diurnal swing is greater in years of sun spot abundance than at the minimum stage of solar activity? Why do the indications of the needle differ

in summer from those of winter? What is the key to the mystery of the long period movement that makes it necessary to rechart the situation? What causes the convulsive behavior of the magnets for a few hours or days when there is a great outbreak of sun spots? And is there any relation between the weather and the fluctuations in the earth's magnetism? There are theories on these subjects, but no generally accepted doctrines, and the human mind is so constituted that it will not rest until further light is obtained.—New York Tribune

FACTS WE HAVE TO FACE.

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I loved the little maverick,
But somehow seemed afraid of her,
She was so toney an so slick,
As plump as any two-year-old
Of blooded stock I ever saw,
An worth ten times her weight in gold,
Without a blemish or a flaw,
But, being the owner's daughter, she
Appeared too good for such as me.

I told her I was going to fight
For Uncle Sam an hoped that I
Would do the job correct an right,
An half imagined that a sigh
Was tryin fur to quit her breast,
An in her eyes I thought I saw
A saddish glimmer, an it jest
Sent my ole heart up in my craw,
An when she said goodby I thought
Her voice was thick, but mebbe not.

Jest after that San Juan affair
I got a letter writ by Kate
That sent my heart off on a tear
That I could scarcely subjugate,
She said she'd read about the fight
An how us riders did the job,
An said that allus in her sight
I'd be a hero, then said, "Bob,
I wish the cloud of war was rent,
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I fetched a wild rough rider yell
Sufficient to stampede a herd
An went round singin fur a spell
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When I got back the other day
An rode out to the ranch, I got
Oneasy thinkin of the way
The gal'd meet me, fur I thought
The gulf atween us seemed to be
Too wide a one fur me to swing,
I but a common cowboy, she
The daughter of a cattle king,
An somethin in me seemed to say
That I had better keep away.

I never will forgit how Kate
Grabbed both my hands! Two crystal
leaks
Come from her eyes to irrigate
The roses bloomin in her cheeks,
Grabbed both my hands in hers, then
stopped

An looked into my sunbeet face
An made a sudden dive an dropped
A kiss on to its proper place,
An I, demented with her charms,
Corralled her in my big, strong arms!

That gal is now a flyin round
Jest like a butterfly on wings,
She's got two wimmen out from town
A-sewin on myster'ous things,
An I was measured t'other day
Fur stylish clothes, her good ole dad
Insistin he was going to pay
Fur proper trappin's fur his lad,
An we have planned fur Chris'mas night
A weddin dance plum out of sight!

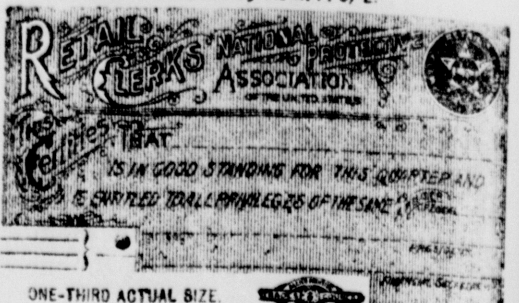
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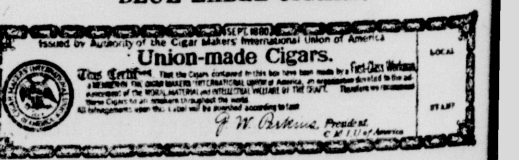


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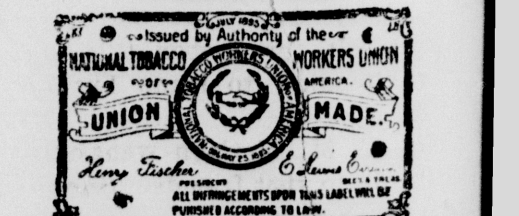
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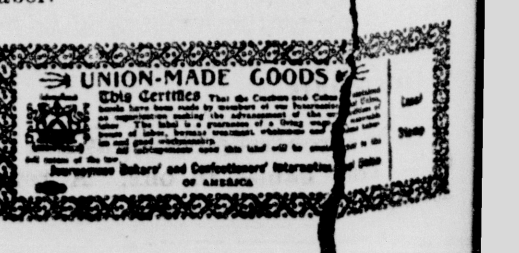
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MISS MANLEY ELECTED

She Was Added to the Central Building Corps.

TWO WEEKS OF VACATION

The Holidays Will Begin Dec. 23 and Terminate Jan. 8--A Room Will Be Fitted Up in the Basement of the Central Building.

Before the board of education met last evening a caucus was held in the office of Superintendent Rayman, for the purpose of considering the election of a teacher for room 11. The caucus was behind closed doors and all newspaper men were excluded.

At 8:30 o'clock the regular meeting was opened by the reading of the scriptures and prayer by Mr. Murphy. All the members were present.

Clerk Norris wanted to know when the pure water committee would report, but Mr. Hill said it was dead. A vote of thanks was tendered them for their services.

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Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

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MISS MANLEY ELECTED

She Was Added to the Central Building Corps.

TWO WEEKS OF VACATION

The Holidays Will Begin Dec. 23 and Terminate Jan. 8--A Room Will Be Fitted Up in the Basement of the Central Building.

Before the board of education met last evening a caucus was held in the office of Superintendent Rayman, for the purpose of considering the election of a teacher for room 11. The caucus was behind closed doors and all newspaper men were excluded.

At 8:30 o'clock the regular meeting was opened by the reading of the scriptures and prayer by Mr. Murphy. All the members were present.

Clerk Norris wanted to know when the pure water committee would report, but Mr. Hill said it was dead. A vote of thanks was tendered them for their services.

The text book committee, having in charge the Universal Dictionary of the English language in four volumes, stated they had examined the work and could not conscientiously recommend its adoption and that the books be returned to the publisher.

Superintendent Rayman read the school report for the month of November as published in this paper last week. The board agreed that it was the best report that had been presented this year. The holiday vacation will extend two weeks. School will close Friday, Dec. 23, and will reopen January 8. Last year the holiday vacation was only one week.

The committee in charge of the Central building were authorized to fit a room in the basement of the building for school purposes. This improvement will cost about \$150, and is made necessary by the crowded condition of the building.

Upon request of the teachers, Clerk Norris was ordered to pay them three weeks' work on Dec. 23, and in January pay them for five weeks.

The teachers' committee, composed of Clerk Norris, Mr. Murphy and Superintendent Rayman, adjourned to another room for the purpose of holding a conference relative to engaging a teacher for room 11. They were out but a short time when they returned and reported upon the selection of Miss Jessie Manley at a salary of \$45 a month. She was elected unanimously.

Superintendent Rayman and Mr. Hill were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions of respect relative to the death of Miss McHenry. They will be presented at the next meeting.

A notice from the Potter's bank, stating that a note for \$800 was due, was received. It will be paid when the clerk receives the allowance from the auditor.

Five volumes of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical series was presented to the board by Senator W. V. Blake. A vote of thanks was tendered him, and the books will be placed in the school library.

The meeting then adjourned.

A NEW SWITCH.

It Is Being Placed Across Union Street.

The construction force of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh today began the work of placing a new switch across Union street. The switch and a car loaded with ties were taken there yesterday.

The switch will begin on the main line near the passenger station and connect with the siding which now stops at the west side of Union street. The work will necessitate the remodeling of the west portion of the platform and the tearing up of Union street for several days. The switch will be used as a delivery track.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Over the Bill of Contractor Harrison Rinehart.

The special committee appointed to over the bill of Harrison Rinehart for paving Lisbon street, met last evening in the clerk's office, and will report this evening to council.

The estimate given Contractor Rinehart by Engineer George was over \$8600, and the contractor asked that a committee be appointed as he thought some of the estimates were too low.

Will Pay Expenses.

Infirmary Directors McBride and Jones were in the city yesterday, and in charge of the cases of John Mahoney and Arthur Fry who are seriously ill. The county will pay all expenses.

RARE MUSICAL COLLECTION.

University of Michigan Gets the Stearns Antiquities.

Frederick Stearns of Detroit has recently given to the University of Michigan his collection of musical instruments, probably the most famous and expensive of its kind in the United States. The collection contains more than 1,000 rare musical instruments.

At a recent meeting the board of regents agreed to set aside one-third of the museum building for the storing of the collection, and Mr. Stearns made a careful examination of the quarters assigned. He was accompanied by an expert who prepared plans for the cases, and the refitting of the museum will be undertaken at once. Mr. Stearns has compiled an exhaustive descriptive catalogue of the collection, which in itself will be a valuable addition to musical literature. The catalogue will bear the university's imprint and will be a beautiful volume, with 100 full page illustrations made from photographs of those instruments that are of special interest. Many of the instruments are almost priceless and not to be duplicated anywhere in the world.

During his tour of the world Mr. Stearns picked up old instruments in out of the way places where no one but an enthusiast would be looking for such things, and the fact that he made the collection personally adds materially to its value. Despite the time and money that have been spent in getting together such a complete musical collection, it is believed that its greatest value lies in the fact that it represents in an almost unbroken series the evolutions of percussion, wind and string instruments from prehistoric times. In this respect no other collection extant can compare with it. It is Mr. Stearns' intention personally to supervise the placing of the collection. It is the rarest and most valuable gift that the University of Michigan has received in many years.—Special Chicago Record.

ANNIE GRAY'S HOUSE SOLD.

She Mortgaged It For Two Years to Save Tom O'Brien's Life.

Another chapter in the life of Tom O'Brien, "King of Bunko Steerers," was disclosed the other afternoon when the house 102 West Forty-sixth street in New York was sold in foreclosure at the New York real estate salesroom. The house belonged to a woman known at times as Annie Gray, Annie Grady and Annie Campbell, who mortgaged it for \$20,000 in order to secure the release of O'Brien from the prison in Paris, where he was held for the murder of his associate, "Kid" Waddell. The crime was committed in Paris on March 27, 1895, and for it O'Brien was sentenced to life imprisonment in the French penal settlement on the island of New Caledonia.

It was at this time that Annie Gray mortgaged her house on Forty-sixth street and went to Paris in the hope of saving O'Brien's life. Thereafter the cable dispatches told of the efforts of an unknown woman to secure O'Brien's release. She spent money liberally, tried every means to suborn the jury, to bribe witnesses; anything to secure the man's release. Her efforts met with partial success, for O'Brien escaped the death penalty. From the time of his departure for the penal settlement little has been heard from him, but it is said that, having escaped from New Caledonia, he went to South America and is now the chief of police in a little town about a hundred miles from Buenos Ayres. Annie Gray, who befriended him in the time of his greatest need, O'Brien deserted, and it is said that she died a pauper and was buried in potter's field.—New York Sun.

INNOVATION AT HARVARD.

Three Women Appointed on Committees to Visit the Departments.

The Harvard overseers recently voted to place women on the visiting committees of the departments of the college after the meeting. President Eliot announced these selections:

Mrs. H. W. Draper of New York, an expert on astronomy. Mrs. Draper has given \$10,000 a year to the observatory, and it has been decided that it would be a proper thing to recognize her generosity by putting her on the committee of visitors of the observatory. Mrs. Potter of Boston will be appointed on the committee which visits the veterinary department of the college.

Miss Ware, daughter of the late Mrs. C. T. Ware, will be named for the committee which visits the botanical gardens and museum. Mrs. Ware was a patron of the botanical department, and Miss Ware has continued her work. At a special meeting held later, Solomon Lincoln presiding, it was voted to confer with the president and executive on these appointments.—Special New York World.

Winnie Davis Cottage.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, the evangelist of Baltimore, proposes to erect on his Whosoever farm, at Luray, Va., a cottage to be known as the Winnie Davis cottage. It is to be used for children of Confederate soldiers, the first of whom, a Richmond boy, is now at the farm. Dr. Wharton has received a letter from Mrs. Davis thanking him for the offer to build the cottage and saying: "I think God will bless this if only to hold the memory of my good and noble child."—Special Washington Post.

NOVELTIES IN PATENTS.

Some of the Latest Contrivances of Inventors.

THE WINTER SCHEME IN ALL.

Brand New Ideas in Skates—Novel Protectors For Skaters—Sleds Run on Wheels—Bicycles For Snow and Ice—Odd Novelities in Overcoats.

The brain of the Yankee inventor has been fairly boiling during the summer and the fall with what he evidently hopes will be adopted as fads for the winter. In the last few months Uncle Sam has granted hundreds of what may be termed "cold weather patents." The small boy will be interested in some brand new ideas in skates. Ideas must be brand new, otherwise Uncle Sam's examiners will not grant patents for them. The latest skate patented this winter has two runners, like a small sled. They practically form but one, however, being but a half inch apart. Each in itself has a double edge, and when dull is simply turned upside down. The inventor figures that a skate of this make will need sharpening but a fourth as often as an ordinary one, and that the ankle cannot turn with the double runner. Another man has recently received a patent for a freak skate, which is hinged in the middle, so that each foot in reality has beneath it two blades, the smaller one under the front of the toe. Thus the pedal appendage is allowed the same bending in skating as in walking or running. Still another novelty in skates is claimed to reduce friction against the ice well nigh to a minimum. Each runner is an endless chain of little blades, which revolves over two axles, one under the heel and the other beneath the toe.

Some inventors appear to regard skating as a diversion as dangerous as football and have consequently devised all sorts of appliances for the protection of those who must enjoy it. The most novel of these combines the principles of the crutch, the hoopskirt, and the baby walker and is respectfully recommended to those who get their skates on in the figurative as well as the literal sense of the word. Straps fasten over the shoulders, and the armpits rest in hollow supports, which terminate in forked rods, securing a strong hoop, encircling the feet and clearing the surface of the ice by a few inches. A few weeks ago an Arkansian genius was given a patent for side attachments for skaters' shoes. They resemble rubber nose guards for football players and are fastened over the ankle bone, not only to prevent "interfering," but to protect the tops of shoes from being worn through in cases where the ankle is so weak as to allow the entire side of the foot to scrape the ice. Another of this year's patents is for an ankle brace of metal which extends on either side of the leg to a clamp, fastening tightly around the calf. Unique fixtures recently patented for ice skating rinks are an overhead trolley, with handles connected thereto by ropes, and also a circular merry go round top, revolving with gymnasium rings, whereby the learner can perform all sorts of gyrations with impunity.

Even more novel are many ideas in sleds and sleighs. The latest sled for the small boy is an express wagon body, having a spiked velocipede wheel, with pedals, in front and runners beneath. He sits upon a board seat forward, and, while furnishing more than sufficient motive power for his own propulsion, makes abundant room for a passenger behind. A few days ago a Minnesota man had patented an attachment for sleighs whereby the necessity for horses, steam or electric power is claimed to be obviated. Beneath the seats are treadles, which connect with pulleys and glimmering galore, and which, when actuated, not only supply all of the motive power needed to give the vehicle the speed of lubricated atmospheric electricity, but warm the feet and keep the blood generally in circulation.

Still another of this year's fads is described in the specification of a patent issued to Mr. Hammann of Hamburg, who claims to have hit upon a scheme to completely revolutionize the propulsion of sleds, cars and carts on snow, ice or other frozen surfaces. A revolving gear, being actuated, moves groups of pointed levers against the slippery surface in such a manner that they push the vehicle rapidly along, like so many fast moving legs kicking their heels out behind and sometimes supporting the entire weight above them. All sorts of ideas in automobile sleighs, propelled by steam and electricity, have poured into the patent office ever since the automobile craze began; also hundreds of bicycles and tricycles for snow and ice. The latter vary between a runner in lieu of the front wheel and a spiked tire for the rear and vice versa. Many new patents are for frictional outer tires to be shipped over ordinary inflated tires in icy weather.

The oldest novelty perhaps in winter overcoats is the invention of George Harner of Pleasantville, N. J. It begins in a tremendous collar reaching above the top of the head and ends at the heels. The material throughout is composed of two thicknesses of cloth, between which is an air space of wire

fabric woven in elastic spirals. In the front is a slot in which the wearer, on starting out, deposits a slowly smoldering fuel cartridge. The cartridge chamber imparts its heat to the air space completely enveloping the body, and as this warmth rises it circulates over the entire system. Another coat much like this, but patented by the same genius a few years ago, utilizes a lamp instead of a cartridge. Still another queer coat is a long waterproof winter ulster having arranged over the shoulders, front and back, slanting gutters of metal for draining off rain and melting snow.—Chicago Tribune.

NOTED NEGRO LEADER.

What Booker T. Washington Says About the Race Troubles.

Booker T. Washington, writing to the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune about the negro race troubles, says:

It was unfortunate that my people permitted themselves at the close of the civil war to be led in such a wholesale manner into politics. In many cases responsibilities were accepted by us which we were not equal to because of lack of education and experience. I do not believe that it is wise for the government nor just to the people sought to be helped to confer unlimited suffrage upon any ignorant, poverty stricken, inexperienced people. I would let the right to vote be interwoven with the ability to acquire intelligence or property or both. The feeling is very strong in the south that since the negro pays such a small proportion of the tax to support the government he should have little or no control in the government.

The feeling also exists in some sections that the negro wants to control the white man. This is not true of the black race as a whole. Unless the negro gets into the hands of bad white men he does not seek to control any one except himself, and he has a pretty hard task often to do that. To my mind the way to remedy the present evils is for the negro not to get discouraged. In the past I fear he sets too much store by politics. In too many cases he has sought the shadow rather than the substance. The negro all over the United States must become a large taxpayer, own property, possess a high degree of industry, skill and substantial character. We must get our young people off the streets, keep them out of barrooms and dens of crime. The great bulk of our people in the south are still in dense ignorance; ignorance leads to idleness and idleness to crime.

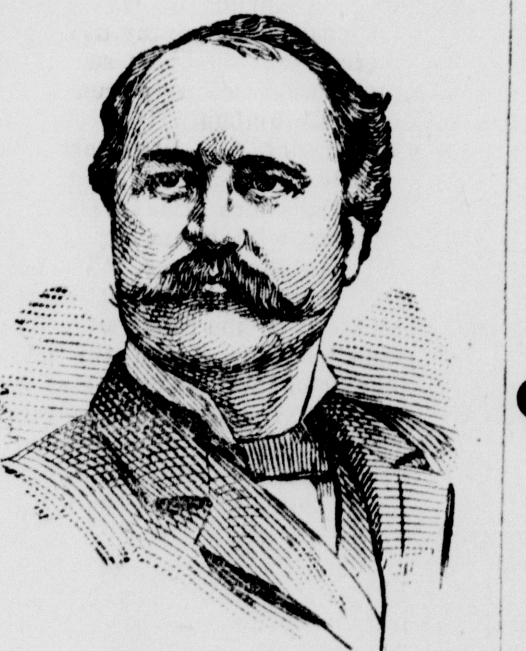
The time has come when the best white people and the best colored people in the south should get together for counsel, advice and sympathy. The negro must not feel that the white man who is his next door neighbor is his enemy simply because he is a southern white man.

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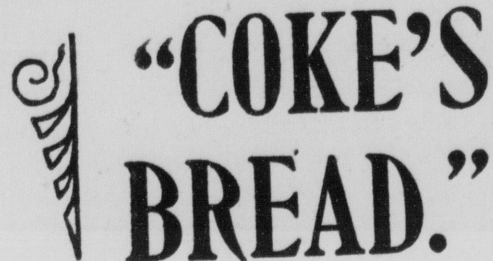
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PHONE 176-2.

ASK Your Grocer for



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Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackman, of Washington street, a son.

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E. S. Roades, editor of the Mutual News, of Williamsburg, was in the city today.

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A local shoe firm this morning made a shipment of shoes to Pretoria, S. A. R., and one to Wyoming.

The Maccabees last evening gave a very pleasant social and dance in their rooms in the Wells building.

The Sons of Veterans will meet this evening, initiate a few candidates and transact important business.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Grosshans have issued invitations for next Friday evening. Cards will be the amusement.

Ruby, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Appel, Seventh street, is seriously ill with a complication of diseases.

George N. Brindle, of this place, left this morning for Mt. Pleasant, in response to a message announcing the death of his mother.

A number of parties from the city last night took advantage of the excellent sleighing and spent the evening in the country.

William Paine, of Trenton, arrived in the city this morning. He will assume charge of the decorating shop of the French China company tomorrow.

Monroe Patterson, who has been in New York for several days attending conferences between the operators and trust promoters, will return to the city tomorrow night.

The last three days of the week will be observed as ember days at St. Aloysius church. The days will be observed by fasting and abstinence.

Detective Moore, of the Wellsville yards of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, was in the city last evening. He would not say whom he was after.

The work of putting sides on the vestibules of the new street cars has commenced and will be completed just as soon as possible. The cars already fitted present an unusually neat appearance.

A new counterfeit 50 cent piece is being circulated in the eastern part of Ohio. It is a splendid imitation of the real and would readily pass on an unobservant person. Be on the lookout and don't get fooled.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on Tuesday evening after Christmas, the 27th inst. It will be visible pretty much all over the civilized world and will last from about 10 o'clock until after midnight.

Word was received in this city last evening of the death of Simpson Horner, one of the oldest rivermen in this part of the Ohio valley. He was known to many in this city, and was connected with the coal firm of Wood, Horner & Co.

Yesterday afternoon, as a delivery wagon was turning the corner at Broadway and Fifth streets, the wagon slipped and the driver was thrown from the seat and alighted on the pavement, but was not seriously injured, as the horses stopped.

Farmers living near the city are posting notices warning persons not to cut pine trees from their farms or they will be prosecuted. The farmers claim that the practice has become so great that if it was not stopped there would soon be no pine trees on their farms.

The contest between the church of the Immaculate Conception, of Wellsville, and St. Aloysius church, of this city, closed last evening. It has been stated the Wellsville church will be declared the winner, as its collections amounted to about \$5,125. The church in this city collected but \$2,400.

D.M.Ogilvie & Co.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

KID GLOVES.

Prime German lamb gloves, two clasp, self or black embroidery, in black, white, brown, mode, blue, green or red, at \$1.

French kid gloves. A full line of colors at \$1.50.

Misses kid gloves, sizes 4 3/4 to 6 1/2 in browns, greens and reds at \$1 a pair.

Fur top mittens for women or children at 50c to \$1.50 a pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Most complete line of holiday umbrellas we've ever shown.

Women's umbrellas in colors, with fancy or natural wood handles, at \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50.

Womens umbrellas, black, with dresden, pearl, natural wood handles at \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and up to \$7.50 each.

MEN'S UMBRELLAS.

A nice selection of these, almost any style handle you may wish, 75c to \$7.50 each. If you've "Umbrellas" written on your list we believe we can supply the item to your entire satisfaction.

FURS.

Nothing nicer or more acceptable than a fur scarf or collarette.

Electric seal scarf, 8 squirrel tails, \$3.75. Imitation marten scarf at \$3.98.

Brown marten scarfs \$7.50 and \$10 each.

Mink scarfs \$7.50, \$10 and \$13.50.

Stone marten scarfs \$13.50, \$14, \$18.50 and \$23.50.

Children's fur sets, white or colors at \$1 and up to \$3.50 per set.

CLOAKS.

Some interesting prices on womens' jackets in our cloak room now. Went through the stock this morning and marked those of which we had but a few left, at prices that should sell them at once.

Some of the \$10 coats, \$7.50.

Some of the \$15 coats, \$12.50.

Some of the \$18 coats, \$15.

Perhaps your size is among them. Better come and see, if you think of buying a jacket.

D.M.Ogilvie & Co.

ASHES OF COLUMBUS.

Priests in Havana Think Spain Has No Right to Them.

In a little metal casket, locked in a great mahogany cabinet and guarded night and day by somber garbed priests and by well armed soldiers, the precious ashes of America's renowned discoverer lie awaiting the final order that will send them to Spain. The antique great cabinet is standing in an antechamber of the Cathedral of Havana, a building only a few decades younger than the man by whose daring its construction was made possible. Its gray old walls, moss covered and crumbling, seem truly worthy to shelter all that remains of Christopher Columbus.

The transfer of this little casket has been reported already to have taken place more than once. But this is denied by the priests who guard it, and who point to the cabinet and say, "The bones are there." I called at the cathedral recently to learn if the relics were really in Havana and was shown the box, to which the good fathers bow their heads, and which, they assert, contains bits of bone and a handful of ashes—those of Columbus. The box is securely fastened, and no eye can penetrate its interior, nor would the priests permit it to be desecrated by the hands of a layman. It is asserted by the priests that in his will and last testament Columbus asked that his bones be permitted to rest in the soil of the new world, and a talk with several priests disclosed a strong sentiment against the removal of Spain.

They do not hesitate to question Spain's right to violate the dying request of the great discoverer, and one went so far as to express surprise and indignation that the American commission in Havana had entered no protest. When the casket containing the bones and ashes of the great Columbus is to be transported to the land of Ferdinand and Isabella is not known, and even the cathedral priests protest ignorance on the subject. —Cor. New York Press.

An Edition de Luxe.

A curious volume has been presented to the Chelsea Public library. It is a Burmese book written, or rather engraved, as no ink is used, with a stylus upon some 300 strips of dried palm leaves. The palm leaves are held together by two pieces of wood, and the edges of the whole are decorated in gold and vermilion. —London.

Counts No Account.

A French savant comes to the front with the startling assertion that "nearly all the current French titles of nobility have been stolen or invented." This is a valuable pointer for American heirs. —Kansas City Times.

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==ON==

This Space and Note Holiday Announcements

==OF==

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Leading Jeweler and Oculist,

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President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
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J. M. KELLY, O. O. VODREY
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JAS. N. VODREY

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Surplus, - - - 50,000

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Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.

Notice to Tax Payers.

We have the Tax Duplicate, and you can pay your taxes between December 1st and 20th. Our office will be open every evening between 7 and 9 to accommodate those who cannot come during the day.

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,

General Insurance and Real Estate Agents, Room 5,
First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE.

Lot on east side of Avondale, between Bradshaw and Minerva Street. Will be sold cheap to cash buyer. Call on

The Hill Real Estate Co. 105 Sixth St., City.

G. R. PATTISON, JEWELER - OPTICIAN

224 WASHINGTON ST.

Call and see our fine line of Xmas goods—Diamonds, Watches, Rings, and Jewelry of all kinds. Sterling Silver and Plated ware of the latest designs. Now is the time to buy and get first choice.

224 WASHINGTON ST.

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Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

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at the office of the Potter Building and Savings Co. Open daily, and every evening from 7 to 9. Come early and avoid the rush.

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The Popular Price

Candy Store,

Opposite First National Bank

Dr. J. N. VODREY DENTIST, Room 4, Porter Building DIAMOND.

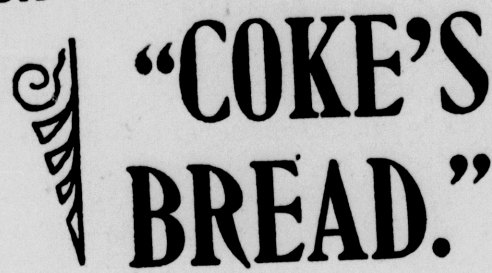
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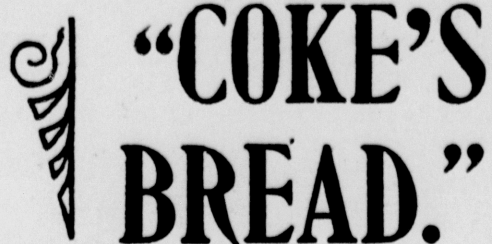
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PHONE 176-2.

ASK Your Grocer for



LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keller, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackman, of Washington street, a son.

George Oroxall, of Fifth street, was a Pittsburg visitor today.

E. S. Roades, editor of the Mutual News, of Williamsburg, was in the city today.

Postmaster Miskall yesterday received from the department two new canceling stamps.

A local shoe firm this morning made a shipment of shoes to Pretoria, S. A. R., and one to Wyoming.

The Maccabees last evening gave a very pleasant social and dance in their rooms in the Wells building.

The Sons of Veterans will meet this evening, initiate a few candidates and transact important business.

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CUBANS MOVED OUT.

Taken From Havana to Prevent More Trouble.

BLOODY RIOT IN THE CITY.

Three Cubans Were Killed and Seventeen Other Persons Wounded—One a Spanish Officer—Americans Narrowly Escaped—Gen. Greene Appealed To.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Three Cubans were killed and one Spanish officer and two Cubans were wounded in an affray between Spanish officers off duty and a number of citizens and a party of Cubans who wished to close the Tacon theater on account of the death of General Calixto Garcia at Washington.

Some of the Cubans ran into the Inglaterra hotel.

One wounded man broke into the room occupied by Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, son of the general, demanding protection.

General Greene and several members of his staff, who had been out on a balcony watching the crowd, heard the uproar in the hotel and went into the corridor. So soon as the Spanish officers saw General Greene, who was in uniform, they stopped the pursuit of the Cubans, saluted and retired.

At the time the Cubans and pursuing Spaniards ran through the Hotel Inglaterra, General Humphreys was in the lobby talking with Major Martin of General Greene's staff and other gentlemen. A bullet shattered a mirror near which they stood and two others splintered the staircase.

R. S. Howland, editor of The Provisional Journal, and Mr. W. L. Riley, a New York contractor were jostled by the sudden rush of shouting and fighting men.

On the outside the Spanish soldiers were clearing the great square and streets in the vicinity. The hotel was full of American officers and civilians and some of them with their wives, were standing on the balconies at the imminent risk of being hit by bullets fired at an upward angle to scare the crowds.

It is reported that, in addition to those killed and wounded who have been previously mentioned, 14 are being cared for in private houses. Three arrests were made. A few minutes after the shooting in the hotel, frightened patrons and Cubans gathered around General Greene, asking if he would protect them. He sent Captain Cole and Lieutenant Stevens to General Castellanos to inquire what was being done to preserve order. The latter replied that the cafes had been ordered closed and the streets cleared, while troops in sufficient numbers to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aides of General Castellanos called upon General Greene, and gave him further personal assurances.

It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers, including Generals Julio Sanguilly and Jose Lacret, should go to the camp near Marianao and remain out of the city until the Spanish forces are withdrawn.

CUBANS DEMONSTRATIVE.

Cheered, Embraced Each Other and Wept as Some of the American Troops Marched Through Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—The Two Hundred and Second New York regiment marched from San Jose wharf to the Christina railroad station, where trains were taken for Pinar del Rio province. The troops were led by Colonel Seyburn and Major Abbot, the regimental band playing simple marching airs. The color sergeants bore the Stars and Stripes and the blue and gold banner of the state of New York.

The First North Carolina regiment disembarked and marched through the city with band and colors, to camp at Marianao. By the time the regiment had reached the suburb of Cerro many hundreds of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure and the children shouting encouraging names as the North Carolinians marched along.

The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Marianao, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance.

GARCIA'S FUNERAL.

Archbishop Ireland Preached—Secretary of State Hay, Several Generals and Senators Honorary Pallbearers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—This morning the remains of General Garcia were taken to St. Patrick's Catholic church, where the funeral services were held at 10 o'clock. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls celebrated the mass, Archbishop John Ireland preached the sermon and Rev. Dr. Stephen of the Catholic bureau of Indian missions and Mr. Baritti of the apostolic delegation

assisted in the service. The honorary pallbearers were Generals Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, Lawton and Ludlow, Secretary Hay, Senators Proctor, Thurston, Money and Mason and Hon. John R. Proctor of the civil service commission, while the active pallbearers were nine non-commissioned officers from the Washington barracks.

After the services at the church the remains, borne on a caisson and escorted by Companies K of the Fifth and E of the Sixth regiments of siege artillery, on duty at the barracks, were taken to Arlington and placed temporarily in a receiving vault pending their final interment in Cuba at a time to be hereafter determined. They will be taken to the island on the Dolphin.

Ludlow to Govern Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Alger designated General Ludlow to act as first military governor of Havana city. General Greene, at Havana, will remain there until relieved by General Ludlow, and then come home to be retired.

AGAINST EXPANSION.

Vest Made a Speech on His Resolution in the Senate—Morgan Opened For the Nicaragua Canal Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Discussion of two questions, each of interest and importance at this time, was begun by the senate at its session, territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

As soon as the routine morning business had been disposed of Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), called up his resolution, offered last week, declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory, except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants. Mr. Vest declared that was a basic principle of this government that the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed, and maintained that the federal government had no authority either in morals or in the constitution to go beyond that principle. He held that the principle had been sustained by the supreme court in various decisions, and that no public man of prominence and no recognized tribunal had ever been reckless enough to controvert it.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) took issue with Mr. Vest, and announced that, at some convenient time in the near future, he would offer some remarks upon the resolution, in the course of which he would endeavor to show that the Missouri senator was wrong in his interpretation of the constitution and inaccurate in his deductions from the law.

Mr. Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three-hour appeal for action at this session. The whole country, he said, would be disappointed if congress did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal. In the course of his remarks he agreed to accept an amendment specifically excepting the canal from neutrality with regard to any country with which the United States might be at war.

The House Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house spent the larger part of the session on District of Columbia affairs. The bill to relieve the condition of American seamen was taken up, but nothing was accomplished.

AGAINST ROBERTS.

Movements Inaugurated in Philadelphia and Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The Presbyterian Women's Home Missionary society appointed a delegate to go to Washington to speak for them in behalf of the rejection of Brigham H. Roberts, congressman-elect from Utah.

The Presbyterian and Methodist preachers' meetings appointed delegates to represent them on the same question and also to argue in favor of the anti-temperance bill and against the proposed repeal of prohibition in Alaska.

These subjects will come up for discussion at today's convention in Washington.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—At the union ministers' meeting held here resolutions were adopted denouncing the election of Brigham H. Roberts as a member of the house of representatives from Utah, because he belongs to the Mormon faith. The resolutions will be transmitted to the house of representatives.

OUR THREE NEW SHIPS.

The Isla de Cuba Sailed For Hongkong and Others Will Follow.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—The former Spanish cruiser, Isla de Cuba, which was sunk by Admiral Dewey and recently raised, started for Hongkong to be fitted out, proceeding under her own steam, going at the rate of 12 knots.

The Isla de Luzon made a trial trip across the bay, which was satisfactory. She will be ready to go to Hongkong on Saturday. The third of the recovered Spanish vessels, the Don Juan de Austria, will soon follow the others to Hongkong.

The fact that all three ships have been reported by Llovo's surveyor to be first-class risks show their condition.

FRICTION IN THE ARMY.

Some War Secretaries Mistreated Commanding Generals.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD SO STATED.

He Favors Increase of Army as Does General Miles—Both Before House Committee—Miles Spoke of Injustice Done to Meade, Hancock and Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house committee on military affairs heard General Miles and Schofield on the Hull and Hawley bills for the increase of the regular army.

The Democratic members of the committee, especially Messrs. Sulzer, Cox and Hay, sought to show that the increase of the army from 27,000 to 97,000 was unwarranted and undertook to prove that after peace was fully restored there would be no necessity for any larger army than 35,000 men. General Miles said 2,000 American troops and 2,000 natives could control Porto Rico, that 11,000 would suffice for Cuba and 25,000 for the Philippines. About 40,000 were needed abroad and 25,000 at home. After the islands had been pacified the surplus troops could be placed in garrison as a reserve force.

Representative Cox wanted to know why regiments were now maintained at Atlanta and Columbus when there was no necessity for them. General Miles said it was customary to divide the force and place parts of it in different cities and the places were usually selected at the request of representatives and senators.

General Miles believed that if his bill was passed it would fix the standard of the army for 100 years to come. He could not tell how much the proposed army would cost, but he did not think it would be \$100,000,000, as Mr. Hay suggested.

General Schofield, who preceded General Miles in command of the army, devoted his chief attention to the friction inevitably arising between the secretary of war and the commanding general under the present system. This had occurred during the command of General Scott, who removed his headquarters to New York. It occurred also during the command of General Sherman, who went to St. Louis to avoid friction. The trouble arose out of the system which gave the head of the army the name of commanding general when, in fact, he had little or no authority, or even influence as commanding general. Whether he does anything depends largely on his personal relations with the secretary of war.

If these relations are not close then the secretary of war gets to ignoring the so-called commanding general. In that event the adjutant general becomes a more important official than the commanding general. General Schofield urged that one of the most essential features of army reorganization was to give the president absolute power to select his own commanding officer. The title also should be that of general-in-chief instead of commanding general, as that would better express the idea that the head of the army was the executive officer for the president and secretary of war. General Schofield urged also that the heads of all staff bureaus should be subordinated to the general-in-chief.

General Schofield said he estimated a need of about 30,000 for the Philippines, 15,000 to 20,000 for Cuba, 5,000 to 8,000 for Porto Rico, 15,000 for manning and caring for fortifications, 10,000 for the Indian country and 15,000 as a reserve.

After General Schofield had concluded General Miles said he did not approve the suggestion that the head of the army be an executive staff officer to the president. During most of the time for the last 100 years the army had been under the command of a general or a lieutenant general, and that was the practice the world over.

Gen. Miles said he did not speak from a personal standpoint, as he was ready to be retired at any time. But he believed in the principle of a rank and authority commensurate with the responsibility.

General Miles said, in reply to a question, that he thought it would be better for the president to have the war minister more particularly direct the vast administrative work of the war department, as it was manifestly impossible for any man to come from civil life and at once become familiar with all the latest appliances of war.

If the one occupying the chief military position was not liked, then let some one else be placed in military authority. But the selection should not be from so far down on the list as to amount to favoritism, for that would not be approved by the people. General Miles pointed out that three major generals, Merritt, Brooke and himself had come through the recent war without hope of recognition. He cared nothing as to himself, but he urged that the services of General Merritt and General Brooke had been such that the rank of lieutenant general for them, as would be given under his bill, would be eminently fitting. In this connection he referred to the cruel working of the system by which Meade, Hancock and Thomas had never received the rank and recognition due them for eminent services, two of them going broken hearted to their graves.

General Schofield strongly endorsed what General Miles had said on giving the ampiest recognition and rank to generals for their services.

TO DEMAND RELEASE OF DONS.

General Otis Again Instructured to Negotiate With the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The authorities are about to send instructions at once to General Otis to seek once more, through the use of his good offices, to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners now held by the Filipinos. Until the final ratifications of the treaty are exchanged the technical title to the Philippine islands does not lie in the United States save in those portions—the territory in the vicinity of Manila—actually in the possession of the United States forces.

Therefore, there is a question as to the right of our government to go outside of these limits to release the Spanish prisoners, supposing that Aguinaldo refuses to heed our peaceful application.

THE COOKING WAS BAD.

General Egan Testified Before War Investigators—Greely Defended Signal Corps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Gen. Greely chief of the signal corps, was the only witness before the war investigating commission. His testimony was a general defense of his department.

Nothing was left undone by the signal corps, nothing was requested of it that it did not secure promptly, and as a result no complaints of any derelictions or mistakes reached him.

General Charles P. Egan, commissary general, testified that upon assuming charge of his department he found an abundance of food on hand and with the troops at various points in the field. This continued up to date.

General Egan believed the army never would be properly fed till the commissary department had charge of the transportation as well as the purchase of rations. He said he believed the commissary department should furnish not only food, but the cooking and eating utensils and transport them to the troops. All his experience confirmed this.

In answer to a question, he said the cooking was bad. Good cooks should be employed. He had recommended that in his bill to congress.

General Egan assured the committee that the commutation was available for sick in quarters as well as in hospitals, and showed his telegram to the chief commissary officers to this effect. He said the trouble in getting the order executed lay with the doctors. He had refused to let them hold the saving out of the commutation for the hospital fund. They objected to drawing the commutation money because they were made to account for what they did not use. He said, however, that this system of commutation was the best and most economical he had been able to devise. This was order 116, giving 60 cents a day.

Referring to a tropic ration General Egan said in part: "I have recommended to the department the addition of a little more sugar and a little dried fruit for the soldiers in the tropics, but otherwise the ration is good."

TO RELIEVE THE VOLUNTEERS.

Six Regiments of Regulars to Go Forward to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The war department has begun in earnest the relief of the volunteer troops now stationed at Manila by regulars. Secretary Alger signed an order designating for this purpose six regiments of United States infantry out of eight held in reserve for service in sub-tropical countries. The regiments are the Twentieth, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Third, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Twelfth, at Jefferson barracks, Mo., and Fort Riley, Kan.; the Seventeenth, at Columbus barracks, O.; the Fourth, at Fort Sheridan, and the Twenty-second, at Fort Crook, Neb.

They will go forward to Manila as soon as transportation can be provided. It may be that the two regiments still held in reserve, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry, will join the others before they sail. These regiments were selected in the reverse ratio to the loss sustained by them in the Cuban campaign.

The volunteers in Manila will be retired in the order in which they reached that city.

Bryan's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The written resignation of Colonel Bryan came to hand at the war department by mail and was immediately accepted, notice of that fact being telegraphed to Colonel Bryan.

Peace Commissioners Gave Dinner.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The United States peace commissioners gave a banquet at the Hotel Continental to the United States ambassador.

Cleveland Bar Files Charges.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—Charges in disbarment proceedings against State Senator Vernon H. Burke have been filed with Judge Hale, presiding judge of the circuit court. Charges in expulsion proceedings against Common Pleas Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh have been filed with Judge C. E. Pennewell of the investigating committee of the Cleveland Bar association.

FOR TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Senator Cushman K. Davis Interviewed In Paris.

AMERICA, JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

Peace Commissioner Reported to Have Said They Should Unite—Would in Face Fear of Rest of the World—Germany Has Hurt American Interests.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail summarized an interview he had with United States Senator Cushman K. Davis of the peace commission, who advocated a triple alliance between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. The correspondent said:

"Mr. Davis declared that American and British interests in the far east run quite parallel and that, therefore, the two powers should act jointly. 'I am not appealing to sentiment,' he said, 'though blood is thicker than water and this argument should not be ignored. My thesis in favor of co-operation is borne out by the coldest logic. I favor a treaty of alliance including the United States, Great Britain and Japan for the protection of all their interests north of the equator. The rest of the world would have a wholesome fear, synonymous with respect for us.'

"He proceeded to argue that Russia, Germany and France had secured the great bulk of the commercial benefits in China to the exclusion of both the United States and England. He suggested that such a delirious could have nothing to fear from any coalition of other nations, and that, therefore, it would tend to preserve the peace.

"There are still 500 years of vigorous fight in England," said Mr. Davis, "which shows no sign of decrepitude, while, strong as America is, it will take several hundred years to develop her promise and potency. I do not see why other nations should object to an alliance. If they do, let them. Germany already by special legislation has immensely injured America's commercial interests. German Americans regret this attitude on the part of the mother country."

FORMIDABLE TASK TO FACE.

Quartermaster's Department Must Transport Spanish Soldiers From Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The quartermaster's department of the army is now called upon to face the very formidable task of transporting from the Philippines all of the Spanish soldiers who constitute the garrison of the islands. There are about 15,000 of these, according to the best information possessed by the war department. All of the government transports in serviceable condition are required for the movement of the United States army, so the war department will be obliged to invite proposals from transportation companies to carry the men.

To carry the Santiago soldiers home cost \$513,860 and it is scarcely to be expected that the Philippine service can be rendered for much less than double that sum owing to the great distance of transportation.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Eighteenth Annual Convention In Session In Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—When the eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Strophe's hall about 150 delegates from all parts of this country and two from across the water, namely William Thorne and William Inskip of London, representing the British Trade Union congress, were present. Delegate Inskip's mission is to plead for a closer alliance between the United States and Great Britain along industrial as well as political lines.

President Evans of the Kansas City Commercial club welcomed the delegates, President Gompers responding.

Later, Gompers delivered his annual address.

What Bicycle Riders Received.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Miller, the winner of the six-day bicycle race, received \$1,700; Waller, second, \$1,000; Pierce, third, \$600; Albert, fourth, \$400; Grim, fifth, \$300; Lawson, sixth, \$200; Aronson, seventh, \$150; Nawn, eighth, \$125. All the riders who did not finish, or who finished but did not make 1,500 miles, received \$50 each.

Mrs. Botkin's Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., and who is also accused of being responsible for the death of Mrs. Lunning's sister, Mrs. Joshua Deane, commenced in real earnest. Some of the witnesses testified.

Rev. M. H. Richards Dead.

ALBANY, Pa., Dec. 13.—Rev. Matthias H. Richards, D. D., since 1886 professor of English language and literature at Muhlenberg college and associate editor of The Lutheran, died aged 68 years.

TOP.

When you come to our store and buy a pair of Gass' shoes, you get the Top quality at Bottom price. You get big money's worth at both ends.

Buy Slippers and Shoes for Xmas Presents.

Special prices on Ladies' and gents' winter tans.

W. H. GASS.

220 Diamond.

KEPT A FEW BIG BILLS

Council Must Decide on a Damage Claim.

RINEHART HAS A LARGE ONE

The Estimate Was Signed by Claims Committee, and a Note Will Be Made This Evening—Long List of Claims Against the City Were Ordered Settled.

The meeting of claims committee held last evening was a long drawn out session but there was very little discussion. There were present Messrs. Challis, Peach and Seckerson. The bill of Clerk McNutt for the costs in the Sixth street sidewalk cases was laid over, although Clerk Hanley stated that McNutt might get out an execution if it was not paid. This didn't worry the committee and the bill will be discussed in council as will the damage claims of Spence for \$115 and Allen for \$100.

An estimate of the work performed by Contractor Rinehart on Eighth and Jethro streets was presented and signed by the committee. The total on Eighth street is \$3,614.62 and on Jethro street is \$7,483.01. Of this amount \$3,000 has been paid, and of the balance Inspector Harris recommends that 20 per cent be retained until the frost is out of the ground. Because they were not signed the following bills were laid over: J. T. Smith, \$175.34; Burns & McQuilken, \$12; Diamond Hardware, \$2.40; F. P. Wherry, \$16; Crisis, \$12; F. E. Grosshans, \$56; H. S. Rinehart, \$40.

The following bills were then placed on the payroll: Cunningham & Shingleton, \$5,332.50; William Kent, \$3.75; Boston Woven Hose company, \$350; Smith & Phillips, \$1; fire department, salaries, \$445; supplies, \$154.92; furnishing East End fire department, \$75; rent of rooms for election, \$30; George Mounts, \$2; Knowles, Taylor & Anderson, \$45.20; Diamond Hardware, \$250; Wilson Stationery company, \$3.15; Crisis, \$27.15; J. N. Hanley, \$55.95; Commissioner Bryan, salary and force, \$441; T. S. Ramsey \$63.42; Robert Hall, \$16.73; Union Planing company, \$51.05; Ohio Valley Gas company, \$20.55; Ice company, \$2.90; Woodbine steam laundry, \$10; M. W. Elliott, \$1.75; Monroe Patterson, \$3.35; W. L. Smith, assignee, \$190.83; J. W. Cain, \$38.68; A. Watson, \$3.71; Ohio Electric company, \$3.56; Carnegie Steel company, \$229.74; News Review, \$28.37; J. M. Ryan, \$7.93; board of health, \$75; L. Broome, \$10; T. E. Nagle, \$53.83; Tribune, \$6.81; Stark county workhouse, \$80.94; J. A. George, salary, \$188.18; salary of force, \$48.60; J. H. Harris, \$77.10; Governor Price, \$3.12; James McMillan, \$22; W. H. Surles, \$6; C. N. Forster, \$22; Oscar Birch, \$3.20; Chief Johnson, salary \$60, serving notices \$3.25, taking prisoners to workhouse \$10, feeding prisoners \$16, incidental expenses \$3.25; salary of police force, \$350; light company, \$573.33; Perry & Lutton, \$42.25; H. S. Rinehart, \$462.57.

New Year's at the Association.

The social committee of the Young Men's Christian association and the social committee of the Ladies' auxiliary met last evening, and decided to hold open house on New Year's afternoon and evening. A committee of young ladies were appointed to aid in the reception.

Are Regulars Now.

Timothy Williams and Harry Eoff, of this city, who were members of Company E during the war, enlisted in the regular army in Pittsburgh last week. They have hopes of being sent to the Philippines.

OUR GROWING WEALTH.

James R. Keene on the Nation's Financial Condition.

HIS VIEWS ABOUT ITS INCREASE.

He Attributes the Present Abundance of Capital to the Growth of Our Foreign Trade—Thinks a Rise in the Value of Railroad and Industrial Stocks Inevitable.

James R. Keene is seldom interviewed for the newspapers. He was asked recently to give his views of the financial and commercial situation of the United States in these closing days of an eventful year.

"To my mind," said Mr. Keene, "the foreign trade of the United States is the fundamental factor in the present situation. Most people have apparently



JAMES R. KEENE.

not yet appreciated its significance. The government figures of foreign trade show: Excess of exports year ending June 30, 1896, \$85,997,983; excess of exports year ending June 30, 1897, \$265,621,112; excess of exports year ending June 30, 1898, \$615,259,124; total for three years, \$966,878,219; excess exports July 1 to Oct. 31, 1898, four months, \$165,799,884, making a total of \$1,100,000,000.

"Here is an addition of over \$1,100,000,000 to the wealth of the country from surplus products in a little over three years. There is a persistent and important demand for our grain provisions, cotton and manufactured products which insures for the fiscal year ending June 30 next another large excess of exports. The total gain to the country in four years will probably be in excess of \$1,500,000,000.

"The trade statement for the three preceding years is important, showing the gradual growth of foreign trade: Year ending June 30, 1893, excess of imports, \$18,735,728; year ending June 30, 1894, excess of exports \$237,145,950; year ending June 30, 1895, excess of exports, \$64,076,782. These net sales of surplus products must be paid for in some form. Foreign nations did not have \$1,100,000,000 gold to remit, but they sent us some gold and some securities. Today they owe us in various forms large amounts of money in the shape of various liabilities, as, for example, exchange, the collection of which has been deferred. The debt, moreover, will grow instead of decreasing.

"A gratifying feature of our foreign trade is the growth in exports of manufactures. In 18 years these have nearly trebled. Last year they were nearly \$300,000,000. There is every prospect that this growth will continue. We have imported fewer manufactured goods because we have learned how to make our own, and with improved machinery, abundant raw material and skilled and well fed workmen we compete with the world in manufactures as never before. The opening of Chinese and other eastern markets will furnish new and other unlimited opportunities. It is this enormous debt of foreign nations to us which has made money so easy throughout the country, flooded the west with capital, filled western banks to repletion and brought western men in large numbers to invest in our securities.

"Hardly one man in a thousand in the United States realizes this change. The power of \$1,500,000,000 increased wealth no one can controvert. The figures are so stupendous and the logic is so irresistible that the student stands agast. Few have ever seen these figures grouped in this form, and even the financial writers of the press, clever and able as they are, have not seemed to grasp their magnitude, and the irresistible investment and speculative momentum they have unquestionably exercised. It must also be remembered that while this increased wealth is from exports only the country itself has grown richer in even greater proportion. There has been nothing like this foreign trade statement in the history of the commerce of any country.

"As to the material exhibit of wealth, the United States treasury's monthly report shows that in five years, to the 1st of the present month, the visible supply of gold coin has increased \$222,158,543, gold bullion has increased \$79,014,062, in all \$301,172,605, of which \$154,000,000 has gone into circulation, and the balance is in the United States treasury. The currency of the country has been inflated by this large amount, and the inflation is all gold.

"The only conclusion I can reach from these facts is that a higher level of prices for our securities is inevitable. I cannot advise what stocks to buy. Of that investors must be the judge. There are certainly many stocks selling much below their intrinsic and prospective value. There may be others which are selling above it. On the whole, however, there is abundant money, foreign and domestic business conditions are the best in the history of the country, and these can only mean material increases in the value of railroad and industrial securities."—New York Sun.

SELFISHNESS.

We Nearly Always Discover It In Others, but Never In Ourselves.

Probably the most insidious of all the faults is that upon the absence of which we most pride ourselves, and that at the same time we notice most readily in others. In some of us it is pride, in others gossiping. The list is long, and we know it without going into details, but that which we do not seem to realize is that the very most common fault of us all as a mass is selfishness.

We do know that nearly every one we meet is selfish, but we seldom discover how selfish we are ourselves unless shown by a sudden touch of deep regret. Most of us discover, for instance, that we were selfish in reference to some dear friend dead, but we stop right there, and while we regret the past and shed useless tears over the lost chance we do not make any new discoveries—namely, that we are selfish to our living friends—and while we think that they are being unfair, unkind, to us we forget to be generous ourselves, to look beyond the frown, the hard word, the selfish act or neglect, and see what it is that causes all this, to see what strain our friend is bearing and share it in so far as patience, generous forbearance, will light it.

Think how selfish most of us have been in time gone by, how quick words have gone out to hurt hearts already hurt, when from us at least that particular cross friend had a right to hope for better things.

Do not make a very close examination of things in general and see whether you are not yourself more selfish than are your friends, and remember that the greatest generosity in this world is to have patience with others in their "selfishness," for in half the cases at least it is pain or worry, not real intended unkindness at all.—Philadelphia Times.

OUR JAWS NEED EXERCISE.

Lack of Mastication Causes Dyspepsia and Teeth Troubles.

Mastication is rapidly becoming a lost art, and, although we have become hardened to the fact that three-fourths of the dyspepsia is due to this cause, it might surprise some of us to know that the early decay of the teeth and diseases of the gums are occasioned by this same lack of maxillary exercise.

A disease of the gums, called Rigg's disease, which is every day becoming more common, is caused almost entirely by the want of proper mastication. Twenty-five years ago this trouble was not considered of any importance by the dentist on account of its rare occurrence.

Today it is given more care than the decay of the teeth, as he is frequently consulted by patients who have a full set of natural teeth which are quite loose in the jaw. Aside from this they are sound and healthy, and after a certain development in the disease nothing can be done to help them.

By lack of exercise the blood which should nourish both the bones and the gums is not carried to the part, nor does the blood carry sufficient material to the teeth; hence the enamel formed is defective, and early decay results. Frequently, too, the mechanical development of the jaw is arrested by this same want of motion.

Most of the food among the better class of people today is cooked so as to require very little mastication, and the consequence is that the muscles have become flabby, the jaws slender and the processes for the attachment of the muscles almost obliterated.—Boston Globe.

Obedience of Orders.

A naval commander in the reign of Queen Anne was ordered to cruise with a squadron within certain limits on the coast of Spain. Having received information that a Spanish fleet was in Vigo beyond his limits, he resolved to risk his personal responsibility for the good of his country. He accordingly attacked and defeated the Spanish fleet with uncommon gallantry. When he joined the admiral under whom he served, he was ordered under arrest, and was asked, if he did not know that by the articles of war he was liable to be shot for disobedience of orders.

He replied with great composure that he was very sensible that he was, but added, "The man who is afraid to risk his life in any way when the good of his country requires it is unworthy of a command in her majesty's service."—Nuggets.

All Rated as A1.

Uncle Sam's desire for more men and boys for his navy is probably based on the sound principle that he can't have too much of a good thing such as his navy has proved itself.—St. Louis Republic.

NOTED RAWSON TWINS.

Desperadoes of New Jersey Intend to Reform.

SOME THINGS THEY HAVE DONE.

Story of Their Lively Career Told by Themselves—Will Paint a Church Picture as a Penance For Their Evil Deeds—Will Be Decent, Not Saintly.

The Rawson twins have announced that they have reformed. Maybe there is news that will be more important to people living about Hillside, Woodcliffe, Ridgewood, Undercliffe and other New Jersey towns, but the inhabitants cannot think of it offhand. There haven't been twins so famous since the Siamese pair traveled through the country. For ten years the Rawsons have been associated with the most picturesque and daring deviltry that New Jersey has known. The Rawson twins made the announcement of their reformation the other day. Incidentally they protested against the publication in newspapers that they have been indicted five times.

"We have never been indicted," said Albert Rawson, the younger by an hour, in smooth, musical tones. "We have been arrested many times and spent a good many days in jail, but we were never indicted. We will be of age next year. We will come into about \$30,000 each then, and we want to get into some business. We are going to work in New York. We are going to paint a picture of Christ and two disciples for the Riverdale church, so that people can have something before their eyes to remember us by and as a sort of pledge that we have turned over a new leaf. Both of us have studied painting under our father."

"But we are not going to turn into saints," drawled Alphons Edward Rawson lazily. "We have a few 'come backs' to settle up in Jersey. We thrashed Marshal Van Wagoner recently. We owed it to him because he wouldn't let us go to our sister's funeral. And we must thrash Demorest Zabriskie because he accused us of crimes we knew nothing about. 'Yes, we must pay up Demorest Zabriskie,'" said Albert Rawson, smiling sweetly. "We will wait some night until he has a gang in his house and then we will clean it out."

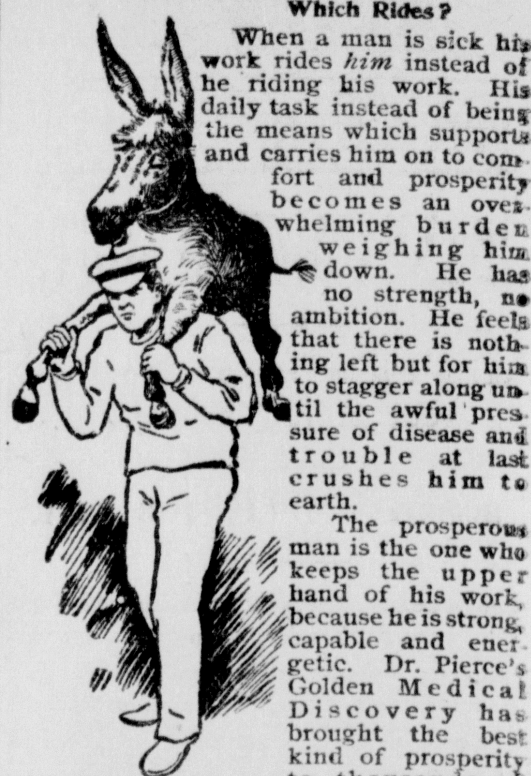
Albert weighs 175 pounds stripped, although he looks anemic. He is immensely powerful. He is slightly shorter than his brother, who lacks an inch of being six feet and weighs 165 pounds. Ed Rawson, as he is always called, is a boxer, while Bert is a better wrestler, although he is a harder man in a long fight than his brother. Bert is the intellectual twin. He has light, straight hair, a long nose with widely distended nostrils, and clear, steady, gray eyes. He smiles very pleasantly. When he chooses, he uses excellent English. Both boys have strong chins.

"Now, I'll tell you how it was," said Bert, leaning over and speaking with an air of the most winning confidence. "We are New York boys. We were born in Bond street, in the house that belonged to our grandmother, Laura Keene. We went to Hillsdale to live when we were about 7 years old. When we went to school, the boys set on us and beat the life out of us because we couldn't hold up our own end. We let them beat us, and we learned to fight as we went along. We kept at it until we walloped the whole bunch."

Both boys lighted cigarettes, and Bert went on: "We had trouble at home with our stepmother, and that made us a little touchy. She always said we were bad boys. Then the boys we walloped always blamed everything on us, so that people came to believe we were bad boys. There hasn't a thing happened within ten miles of Hillsdale for ten years that hasn't been blamed on us." "We never really did anything to stir 'em up until three years ago," observed Ed. "That's when we turned out the fire department," explained Bert. "We had a nice time. We tied the door of the house. Then we sounded the alarm with all our might and got the whole town out of bed. We stood around and watched 'em."

"The way they swore was awful," said Ed. "It was along about that time we were first arrested," Bert continued. "We went swimming on Sunday with six other boys. Only Ed and I were arrested. We were fined \$4 each. After that we used to go through the town at 2 o'clock in the morning and shoot off our guns, just to make people understand that we intended having a live town. The next time we were arrested was when we were playing the ghost. We wanted to scare a couple of fellows who were wearing down the sill of a house where two girls lived. We had an eye over that way ourselves. We rigged up a figure with an old skirt and cardboard and fixed it in the road. It happened that there was a surprise party that night. Maybe the crowd didn't have a fit!

"We were arrested and a false charge cooked up against us, but it didn't hold. We got out after 20 days. Thirty-nine charges against us all told," said Ed, waving smoke into the air. "They accused us of attempted murder, burglary, highway robbery and larceny,



When a man is sick his work rides him instead of he riding his work. His daily task instead of being the means which supports and carries him on to comfort and prosperity becomes an overwhelming burden weighing him down. He has no strength, no ambition. He feels that there is nothing left but for him to stagger along until the awful pressure of disease and trouble at last crushes him to earth.

The prosperous man is the one who keeps the upper hand of his work, because he is strong, capable and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has brought the best kind of prosperity to thousands of weighed-down, over-burdened men and women by giving them the physical strength and stamina to carry on their work fearfully and easily.

"For the last three years," says Mr. J. E. Morgan, of Monongah, Marion Co., W. Va., in a letter to Dr. Pierce, "I have been a constant sufferer from indigestion complicated with complaints that generally accompany such cases. Always after eating there would be a formation of gas and a heavy load in my stomach. I would belch up my food after eating; bowels were very irregular; I would imagine I saw objects floating before my eyes. I had pain across my back. About December, 1896, I began feeling much worse than usual and was beginning to think I would have to suffer the remainder of my life. I was greatly discouraged. I described my case to Dr. Pierce's staff of physicians and they directed me to begin at once taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' according to directions. I did so, and am happy to state I experienced most gratifying results, as all the unpleasant feelings have entirely left me. I have now a very good appetite, relish my food, and am pleased to say I feel once more like my former self. I recently walked a distance of one hundred and ten miles in about four days."

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Mothers, Don't Scold

Your Children, They Are Not to Blame—Try to Help Them.

Many an East Liverpool mother, as reading this, will appreciate the boon the information will bring. Thousands of children have been scolded time and again for the so-called habit when they are not to blame. Wet beds have been the resting place of the little ones night after night, and no amount of chiding or scolding could prevent a repetition. If the mothers only knew their little boys and girls were not to blame; they cannot help it. It is not a habit. It is simply weak kidneys. At last a preparation has been found so gentle in its action that the youngest child can take it. We refer to Doan's Kidney Pills and when the public knows it there need be nothing but clean, sweet, dry beds for the children and no more need for scolding.

Mrs. William McBride, No. 282 West Bloom street, Mansfield, O., says: "My little boy when he was eight weeks old was attacked with rheumatism. He recovered from the immediate effects of that trouble but he always had weak kidneys. This gave a great deal of trouble both during the night and the day on account of the inability to retain kidney secretions. It apparently had the effect of making him poorly, for his appetite would flag and he did not thrive. We were anxious to get something that would benefit him, so when we read about Doan's Kidney Pills we procured a box to try. We gave him half a pill at a time and we were very much pleased to notice that he was taking a turn for the better and showed steady improvement. Under their influence the power of retention came back. His appetite mended and he improved in every way.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box. For sale by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES—galling Nervous, Impotency, Stupor, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indulgences. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Take at once. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a five written guarantee to every customer. In each case or refund the money. Price 50 CENTS per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of the Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 10 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John F. Bodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

petty larceny, anarchy, conspiracy and I don't know what all," said Bert, with his sweet smile. "And they never tell about the good things we have done. I've saved seven lives—four from drowning and three from an express train, the children of John J. Wortendyke. Ed saved a bunch too." "Of course that doesn't amount to much," said Ed, "but it shows we have not always been raising mischief. But we've reformed now." "Better make it after we see Zabriskie," said Ed. "That," said Bert Rawson, with an angelic smile, "is understood."—New York World.

A British manufacturer of bathtubs says that not a quarter as many portable bathtubs are made now as formerly, and another recently referred to the fact of orders for 200 shower bathtubs having been taken by a traveler in one journey at some past period, while he supposed that at the present time a manufacturer did not sell three shower bathtubs in a year. From this it would seem that the shower bath is becoming obsolete in England. — New York World.

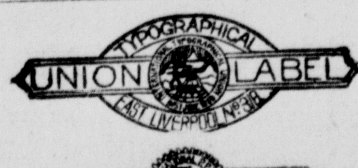
**Test the
News Review
Job Department.**

The News Review.

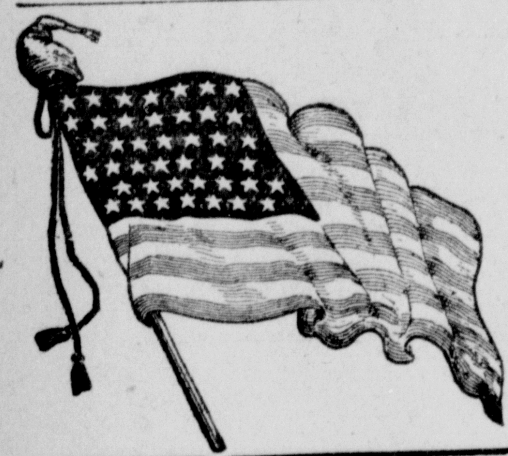
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
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 HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
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 One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
 Three Months.....1 25
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, DEC. 13.



UNION PAPERS.
 All Union papers of East Liverpool are
 known to the various craft and unions of
 the city by the printing of the above
 Union Labels at the head of their columns



The business men who advertise in
 the NEWS REVIEW are reputable. Pat-
 ronize them, and you will be well sat-
 isfied with your Christmas trade.

THE consideration of the bill to in-
 crease the army, should not be so long
 drawn out as to weary the public. Every
 American knows it is necessary and
 believes that congress should possess
 sufficient patriotism to assume the
 same ground without weeks of debate.

THE signing of the treaty has opened
 the eyes of Europe to another fact—
 Americans make as good diplomats as
 they do sailors and soldiers. That "ob-
 scure country lawyer" and the men
 who stood with him day after day have
 done for their country a service which
 history will place side by side with the
 efforts of Sampson and Dewey.

PRESS dispatches say the Democratic
 senators are preparing to talk, and at
 every opportunity will fill the chamber
 and Congressional Record with their elo-
 quence. Let them talk. No one real-
 izes more than they the uselessness of
 their efforts. They have everything to
 gain and nothing to lose, with the
 chances strongly in favor of their oratory
 producing a voting effect on nobody.

If the stories of politicians can be
 believed, the friends of Bryan in Ohio,
 are rapidly being forced backward, and
 it is only a question of time until they
 are compelled to make their final stand
 at the last ditch. These stories have
 been told before, but the Bryan wing of
 Democracy has come smiling to the
 front. Perhaps Brice and Sorg are this
 time in earnest, and a sufficient quan-
 tity of the long green is already given
 in promises to insure lively times. That
 is what usually counts when it comes to
 hard work among the Democratic lead-
 ers of Ohio.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

The Salem News, usually fair in its
 dealings with mankind, expresses the
 belief that Liverpool bankers, merchants
 and workingmen are wailing because
 of the proposed trust. In this particular
 instance the News is wrong. Nobody
 wails. If Liverpool business men fear
 the formation of a trust they have far
 too much sagacity to precipitate a panic
 before the time comes. Sufficient unto
 the day is its evil they think, and act
 accordingly. Then East Liverpool is
 not frightened because of the trust. It
 takes another view of the matter.

MORE NONSENSE.

Not satisfied with the statement that
 East Liverpool is frightened because of
 the proposed pottery trust, the Pittsburg
 Dispatch goes a little farther into the
 subject, and from the depths of its im-
 agination draws forth a strike of operative
 potters. The nonsense, for such it really
 is, will readily be appreciated by those
 acquainted with the potting industry,
 and the lie stands therefore more plainly
 before the public. Why should there
 be a strike? Manufacturers and opera-
 tives understand each other well. The
 wages paid are the best given out in any
 factory of this country where skilled
 labor is employed. No one has heard
 one word of the policy to be pursued by
 the combination, whether it provides for

lower wages or the present rate. In short
 there is nothing whatever upon which
 to base the assumption that a strike is
 imminent. On the other hand is the
 word of President Hughes of the Broth-
 erhood, that he knows nothing of such
 a movement. At present East Liverpool
 is prosperous, and in spite of croaking
 calamity howlers in the guise of unin-
 formed newspaper writers, the city will
 likely remain prosperous.

IS SHE POSTED?

She Claims to Have Very Reliable Infor-
 mation.

A prominent lady resident of East
 Liverpool, one who bears the reputation
 of being keenly intelligent, and who
 would not for a moment be termed
 fanatical, but who is a lover of law,
 order and clean government, and who
 believes that our present mayor has
 done much for this city, asserts that she
 has reliable information that certain
 saloons in this city are selling intoxi-
 cants each and every Sunday, and selling
 voluminously, in fact doing what they
 term a "rushing, paying business."

These breakers and transgressors of the
 law are working the racket in a much
 shrewder and more cunning manner
 than they did in the days not long gone
 by, when such criminal work was
 winked at by those in authority; but
 they are doing the bad work, all the
 same, and have been foolish enough to
 boast of it, at least so says our lady
 informant. Further, she has informa-
 tion that gambling hells are in full
 swing in our midst, and that large sums
 of money change hands betimes, without
 any pretense of having VALUE RECEIVED
 in return. Much misery has been caused
 in certain families, and an expose is
 liable to take place—so says our lady
 informant.

We cannot but believe that the lady
 in question is mistaken. It does not
 seem possible that the local saloonists
 will thus trifle with the law as admin-
 istered by Mayor Bough, when they
 know full well that if detected, the full
 limit will be given such transgressors.
 As for gambling, we have had the
 assurance from one of the most astute
 members of our local police force that
 gamblers have given our city a wide
 berth, as they dread the heavy punish-
 ment sure to follow upon the heels of
 detection. However, turn on the light.

On the River.

More water is expected in the Ohio
 by the last of the week. The change in
 the temperature yesterday will be the
 direct cause of the rise, as much of the
 snow in the mountains is melting as a
 result.

The marks at the wharf at noon today
 registered 4.8 feet.

The Keystone and Ben Hur went
 down last night with good trips, and the
 Queen City was up today with a fair
 amount of business on board. The
 Kanawha will be down tonight.

A

small bottle of

TONSILINE

lasts longer than most any case of

SORE THROAT

The same truth holds good with the
 worst case of SORE MOUTH.

Thousands have tried and endorse
 Tonsiline as a grand family remedy
 for Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Hoarse-
 ness and Quinsy.

Every home needs Tonsiline always
 at hand, it saves dollars and lives.

25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO.

CANTON, O.

BAGLEY'S HOME- MADE BREAD

FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER.

PURE, CLEAN AND SWEET.

The Bagley Co., Phone 44

DATE HAS BEEN SET

When Theodore Pryor Will
 Face the Jury.

TRIAL WILL BEGIN JANUARY 16

First National Bank Brings Suit to Re-
 cover Money Loaned on a Number of
 Notes—Commissioners Could Not Agree
 on an Infirmary Director.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—[Special]—It has
 been decided that the trial of Theodore
 Pryor, charged with the murder of
 Henry Clark, will begin Monday, Jan.
 16, 1899. The decision was reached to-
 day, it having been found that it would
 be impossible to place the man on trial
 at an earlier date.

Albert H. Maloy, indicted for stealing
 valuables from the residence of Benton
 Grosshans, Liverpool, was found guilty,
 and the value of the stolen goods placed
 at \$100.

SEVERAL NOTES

Cause the First National to Bring
 Suit.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—[Special]—The
 First National bank of East Liver-
 pool has filed action against J.
 Frank Hollinger and C. V. Dyke asking
 \$1,304.45 upon four promissory notes.
 One is for \$264.45, dated Aug. 2, 1897;
 one of \$640, dated Aug. 16, 1897; one of
 \$150, dated Sept. 7, 1898, and the last of
 \$250, dated Oct. 5, 1898. The plaintiff
 alleges that to induce it to discount the
 notes the defendants falsely represented
 to it in writing on the back of the notes
 that they were worth \$6,000 above all
 indebtedness, whereas in truth they are
 not worth that sum. The bank filed an
 affidavit of attachment, claiming that
 Catherine Dyke, of Elkrum, has \$300 in
 her possession, the property C. V. Dyke.

Elizabeth Butz, of Hanover, has filed
 action against Jefferson Taylor, of Alli-
 ance, asking for the foreclosure of a
 mortgage on 71.45 acres in West town-
 ship, given to secure a note for \$1,200.

William Jackson, trustee, has sold to
 the Cleveland and Pittsburg all the
 property formerly owned by the Saline-
 ville Railroad company, including its
 right of way from Salineville to a point
 in Fox township, for \$10,000.

Transfers.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—[Special]—The
 county commissioners appointed J. M.
 McBride for the interim of nine months
 between his first and second terms as
 infirmary director. They failed to fill
 the vacancy caused by the death of C.
 D. Filson, being unable to select from
 the 41 candidates one who was accept-
 able to all.

No Selection Made.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—[Special]—Ed Fire-
 stone has sold to J. E. Benson, lot 23 in
 Lisbon, \$425; B. Neel to J. W. Synie,
 12.53 acres in West, \$501.20; Elizabeth
 Workman to R. H. Wilcoxon, parts of
 lots 78-9, Wellsville, \$2,700; I. B.
 Cameron to Mary Ormesher, part of lot
 263, Lisbon, \$300.

NOT IN THIS PLACE

Will the Remains of Henry Martinson Be
 Interred.

The remains of Henry Martinson, who
 died Sunday in the penitentiary, will
 not be brought here for burial.

Last evening a subscription was taken
 to pay the expenses of his wife to Col-
 umbus, but not enough was secured and
 the balance, \$8, was advanced by Mayor
 Bough, and Mrs. Martinson left this
 morning for Columbus.

Fear a New Rule.

It is said that some employees of the
 Cleveland and Pittsburg who cannot
 write fear the new rule which compels
 them to make their mark when signing
 the payroll. They think the rule is only
 a step in the way of finally discharging
 all men who cannot write their names.

Neckwear, the finest line in the city

at JOSEPH BROS.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

BUSHNELL INTERESTED.

Has Taken Up the Case of the Convict,
 Who Was Wrongfully Sen-
 tenced For Murder.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 13.—The officials of
 the Ohio penitentiary have taken no
 action yet in the case of John Tongass,
 the convicted murderer, who claimed
 that his alleged victim is still alive.
 His silence during eight years' impris-
 onment is not understood.

Information at hand proves that
 Albert Van Riper, the supposed victim,
 is still living. He returned home about
 two years after Tongass' trial. Gov-
 ernor Bushnell has taken up the case.

A POLICEMAN SUICIDED.

He Had Been Drinking Heavily and
 Likely Feared Discharge.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—Patrolman Jos-
 eph Spurney of the Third precinct sta-
 tion has been found dead on his beat,
 in an alley near the corner of Woodland
 and Case avenues. He was lying in a
 pool of blood with a bullet hole through
 his brain. His revolver was lying by
 his side with three chambers empty.

The coroner will render a verdict of
 suicide. Spurney was drinking heavily
 in the saloon of his father. He had
 been disciplined once for drinking while
 off duty and had been discharged as a
 letter carrier and a street car conductor
 for drinking before he became a police-
 man.

He evidently lost his club, which was
 picked up several streets away from
 where his body was found, and the
 theory of the police is that knowing the
 loss of the club would cause his detec-
 tion, aside from the condition he was in,
 induced him to commit suicide. Drunk-
 enness while on duty means expulsion
 from the Cleveland police department.
 There were no signs of a struggle, and
 the flash from the revolver, which was
 Spurney's, burned his temple.

The Magowans Did Not Appear.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—Ex-Mayor
 Frank Magowan and his wife did not
 appear in criminal court when their
 case was called to amend the charge of
 child stealing. Attorney W. P. Hack-
 ney, representing the Magowans, read
 a telegram from Mrs. Magowan's phy-
 sician in Toronto saying she was too ill
 to travel and that Magowan was unable
 to come owing to his wife's illness.
 The arguments were completed.

RELEASED A MAN.

His Friends Appeared at City Hall and
 Paid His Fine.

No arrests were made during the
 night, and the jail this morning was
 empty.

Last evening William A. Hines, who
 was charged with assault and battery by
 two parties, went to city hall and pleaded
 guilty to both charges. He was fined
 \$9.60 in each case, which amounted to
 \$19.20.

Mr. Pennv, the colored gentleman
 from the coal fields near Georgetown,
 who was fined \$7.60 yesterday morning,
 was released last evening. Friends from
 the mine in which he is employed ap-
 peared in his behalf and paid his fine.

No complaints were made yesterday.
 Yesterday afternoon three small girls
 appeared at city hall and asked for a
 sled which Chief Johnson had taken
 from them several days ago. They
 grinned, bit their fingers and told the
 officer they would not ride on the pave-
 ments again if he would give them the
 sled. He did so and they went away.

Have you noted the elegant tinsel
 goods at Zeb Kinsey's.

Horrible Act of a Miner.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 13.—John Suck-
 loskie, a miner, was arrested for having
 disembowled a mule in Richards' col-
 liery, by exploding a dynamite cap
 under the beast, the mule having kicked
 him.

Adler's boys' fur top gloves 48c at
 * JOSEPH BROS.

Books, books, books, at
 * ZEB KINSEY'S.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—E. L. Cohen is in Pittsburg today on
 business.

—Otto Shaffer, of Steubenville, was
 in the city yesterday on business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Simmers, of
 Avondale street, spent the day in Alle-
 gheny.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heisler, of
 Kittanning, are spending a few days
 in the city.

—Robert Burford, who spent Sunday
 in Kittanning with his daughter, re-
 turned to the city last night.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

Fought In Camp, Near Huntsville—Negro
 Soldier Shot by Whites.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 13.—Henry J.
 Nelligan, cook, and George W. Beverly,
 bugler, both of Company G, First Flori-
 da, were killed at camp. Nelligan and
 Beverly were on bad terms and had a
 fight in camp. Nelligan drew a knife
 and stabbed Beverly, who pulled out a
 pistol and told him to stand back. Nel-
 ligan's brother, I. F. Nelligan, seeing
 Beverly with a pistol in his hand, killed
 him with a Springfield rifle. Beverly's
 brother, Roy, emerged from his tent at
 this time and saw his brother fall.
 Thinking he had been killed by Cook
 Nelligan he shot the cook dead.

Private Porter Weistant, Troop D,
 Tenth cavalry, was found with a terri-
 ble bullet wound in the throat on West
 Holmes street. He spoke only a few
 words after he was found. He stated
 he had been held up by two white sol-
 diers and shot.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Colonel Rickards Notified Regarding the
 Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

OIL CITY, Dec. 13.—The following
 telegram was received from Harrisburg
 by Colonel Rickards, commanding the
 Sixteenth regiment, Pennsylvania vol-
 unteers:

"HARRISBURG, Dec. 12.

Colonel G. C. Rickards, Commanding Six-
 teenth Regiment:

"Am directed to muster out your reg-
 iment at expiration of furlough. Blank
 will be sent from this office to the com-
 manders of the several organizations.
 Please direct the adjutant and company
 commanders to prepare the necessary
 rolls and records. Should be ready for
 examination as soon as possible. Ac-
 knowledge receipt. "MILLER,
 "Captain Mustering Officers."

A SOLDIER SUICIDED.

Another New Yorker Also Died In Ha-
 waii—Dole Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steamer
 City of Peking, from the Orient and
 the Hawaiian Islands, brought the fol-
 lowing from Honolulu dated Dec. 5.

Private Frederick Wardell, New York
 volunteers, committed suicide on the
 30th ult. by taking a dose of carbolic
 acid.

Granville W. Wells, Company M,
 New York volunteers, died at the mili-
 tary hospital on the 1st.

The transport St. Paul left for Ma-
 nila on the 30th ult. President Dole
 will leave for Washington on the 20th
 to be present at the reopening of con-
 gress early in January.

Bats Removed Against Scovel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The secretary
 of war revoked the order excluding Syl-
 vester Scovel from all army posts.
 "apology having been made for his re-
 ported conduct at Santiago."

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER

Are the only preparations that will re-
 store the hair to its original
 healthy condition.

—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—



For That Bald Spot.

The time to check baldness is
 when it first begins to make its un-
 welcome appearance. The thing to
 check it with is

OUR HAIR TONIC.

It is a natural scalp food. It not
 only stops the hair from coming out,
 but it makes new hair grow where it
 has fallen out. Try it, it's only 50c
 a bottle at

BERT ANSLEY'S
 City Pharmacy, East Liverpool, O.
 140 Fourth Street.

WELLSVILLE.

TALKED OF THE SEWER

Council Decided to Appoint a Committee,

WHO WILL FIND A MAN

To Have Charge of the Work--Business For the Fire Department Was Discussed. Hard Time Notifying All the Members. The News of Wellsville.

Council held a meeting last evening. The call was read, and Clerk David. Men was proceeding to read the minutes when someone asked if every member of council had been notified of the meeting. It was discovered that the law requires it, and unless every member had been notified the meeting would not be legal. The clerk then made out a notice to James and Wells, each of whom were known to be ill and unable to appear, and it was 9 o'clock when the word was returned that these members had been duly notified and the meeting proceeded.

The mayor's report and the report of the water works trustees were filed. The resolutions for the water works bonds was put upon its first reading and passed. The chair was authorized to appoint a committee, of which the president should be a member, to learn the cost of plans and specifications for sewerage, and to recommend to council a suitable person to furnish them. This committee has not yet been appointed. The committee appointed to confer with the Foraker club in regard to the rooms they occupy in the city building reported that they would duplicate any offer made as to price and agree to rent the rooms for five years, and that if they wished to give up the rooms they would find a suitable tenant for the balance of the time. On motion of Bowers, seconded by Cooper, the committee was instructed to rent the rooms to the parties making the best proposition.

The matter of changing the quarters of the fire department No. 2 was referred to the fire committee with power to act.

Chairman Johnston recommended that a gong be placed in the residence of Samuel Culbertson, captain of No. 2. It was referred to the fire committee.

Goetz reported for the building committee that B. D. Beacom had made him an offer for the room now occupied by the fire department, but no action was taken. Finance committee reported bills to the amount of \$1,726.72 which were ordered paid, and a resolution to borrow \$1,200 to help out in the payment of them was passed. Council adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening.

Decided on Holidays.

At the meeting of the board of education last night it was decided to have the Christmas holidays extend from Dec. 23 to Jan. 9. The salaries of teachers and janitors were ordered paid.

News of Wellsville.

The Kennilworth sewerpipe works shut down at noon yesterday. Nothing has been given out to the workmen as to the time of resuming work.

Mrs. A. J. Mellon, of New Brighton, is a guest of her son, Dr. A. J. Mellon, Main street.

A. R. Wells is confined to his home with a slight illness.

Miss Saline Allcock, of Coal street, is ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. H. Hunter, Main street, is a sufferer from neuralgia.

Infirmary Directors McBride and Hoopes left for Lisbon this morning after attending to some business in town.

Mrs. C. M. McCann went out to St. Clairsville to visit friends. She will return next Saturday.

Miss Bertha Springer, of Lisbon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Davidson, Broadway.

Miss Lizzie Wine, who has been visiting James Knox in Congo, left this morning for her home in Bailey's Mills, O.

Navigation Finally Closed.

Freight Agent T. J. Thomas and Agent Adam Hill this morning received notice from the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation company that their boats were tied up for the winter and no more freight or passengers would be received for lake points.

See the Archarena boards at Zeb Kinsey's. Ten games in one. A regular novelty.

New style hats. Joseph Bros. just received for the holidays.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TOOK A PAIR OF SHOES

A Woman Helped Herself, but Was Quickly Caught.

MADE NO ATTEMPT AT DENIAL

An Officer, Who Had Been Called, Found the Shoes at Her Residence and Returned With Her to the Store--She Was Permitted to Go Without Punishment.

Last evening a well dressed woman entered an uptown shoe store and acted in a suspicious manner. Before she left she had stolen a pair of shoes.

Her actions were watched by one of the proprietors, but he became busy and failed to keep a close watch. The woman did not want to buy anything and finally left the store. The proprietor a few minutes later discovered that a pair of ladies fine shoes were missing.

He telephoned the fire station and in a few minutes Officer Rose appeared. The case was explained to him, and with one of the clerks he started to find the guilty party. She was traced to her home, and going in the house the officer found the shoes which were identified by the clerk. The woman was brought to the store and made no attempt to deny her guilt, but returned the shoes.

The case will not be pushed and the guilty party will escape punishment. She is well known and in very comfortable circumstances, and the cause of her action can not be explained.

GAS ORDINANCE.

How Council Will Deal With the Companies.

Council will this evening exercise their authority in regard to regulating the price of gas as was stated exclusively in the NEWS REVIEW several days ago. The ordinance was drawn up this morning and reads as follows:

"That for a period of five years, from the first day of January, 1899, any corporation or person or persons furnishing natural or artificial gas for fuel and light to the city of East Liverpool, Ohio, and to the public buildings of said city may charge for said gas not to exceed the sum of 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and any corporation, person or persons renting meters for the purpose of measuring the natural or artificial gas furnished to the citizens or public buildings of said city, may charge a rental for the use of said meters not to exceed \$2 per year, and no corporation, person or persons furnishing gas to the citizens or public buildings of said city for fuel and light, or renting meters for the purpose of measuring the same shall in no event charge more for gas or meters during said period than the prices herein specified, and all gas furnished to be of a standard quality."

CLOSE TO GENERAL GRANT.

Private Albert Woods Has a Good Thing in Porto Rico.

Ralph Wood today received a letter from his brother Albert Wood, who is in Porto Rico as a private in the 11th U. S. Infantry. In the letter Private Wood states that he is getting along all right, but is ill on an average of two days a week. He is orderly to General Grant, and says he expects to be home shortly after Christmas, as he thinks his regiment will be sent back to this country. The Seventeenth United States infantry now stationed at Columbus has been ordered to Manila. Charles Good-ballet, formerly of the East End, is a private in Company K of that regiment.

Leave your measure now for a tailor made suits for Xmas. Low price and satisfaction is our inducement. JOSEPH BROS.

Wanted, all the boys and girls in East Liverpool to know that Zeb Kinsey has the very nicest Christmas and New Year's gifts in town.

THE LAUGHLIN IS NEXT

A Meeting Was Held by the Company Today

TO CONSIDER TRUST PROPOSITION

It Is Said that President B. E. Arons Will Go East For a Final Conference With the Promoters This Week--He Holds a Big Block in the Concern--Mr. Harker Home.

In the absence of news from New York local parties who are particularly interested in the trust are discussing the prospects of the Laughlin China company adding its force to the combination.

It is stated that a meeting of the company was listed for today, and that important action bearing on the future of the concern would be taken. President B. E. Arons, of Pittsburg, was expected this morning, and after the matter had been considered would be given the company's ultimatum to present to the promoters of the trust in New York.

The meeting was held, it was the regular meeting of the company, and it was decided not to ignore the invitation of the trust promoters. Mr. Arons will probably go to New York Thursday night. Whether the result of his visit will be the absorption of the Laughlin China company remains to be seen, as members of the company will not talk.

Mr. Arons has had some experience with trusts, he having been interested in the malt business before that combination was formed. By holding off a short time, it is said, he made \$150,000. Mr. Arons holds \$85,000 worth of Laughlin China company stock.

IT'S A GOOD THING.

Thinks W. W. Harker of the Proposed Pottery Trust.

W. W. Harker, of the Harker Pottery company, was in his office this morning, but had little to say of the pottery trust. It has been rumored since he left the city last Saturday that he was in New York conferring with the promoters of the trust regarding the absorption of the company's plant.

"I am sometimes credited with being where I am not," said Mr. Harker when questioned as to his absence from the city. "I have nothing to say concerning the connection of the Harker Pottery company with the trust, but whether we are in it or not I think it is a pretty good thing."

Cold Caused Business.

The cold weather yesterday caused a decided increase in business at the office of the township trustees, and they purchased several loads of coal.

Gloves, Adler's complete line at JOSEPH BROS'.

The nicest jointed kid dolls in the city can be had at Zeb Kinsey's.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Calder's Thrilling Melodrama, a Powerful Romantic Story. Entitled

John Martin's Secret. . .

A Car Load of Beautiful Scenery. Massive Mechanical effects. See the Leap for Life.

Prices, 75, 50, 35, 25c. Seats on sale at Reed's.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

DECEMBER 15, 16 and 17.

Special Engagement

Frank M. Wills

—AND—

John Wills.

America's Famous Comedians. A refined musical comedy organization. THURSDAY NIGHT.

In Atlantic City.

New York Journal—"A positive hit." New York World—"A pleasing and artistic performance." New York Herald—"A sure winner."

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Sweethearts and Wives.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Two Old Cronies.

Laughter! Mirth! Fun! A Sure and Safe remedy for indigestion.

Prices 10, 20 and 30 Cents.

Seats on sale at Reed's.

THE BOSTON STORE.

Holiday Specials for This Week.

On Sale Wednesday Morning.

4 NUMBERS BLACK SATIN DUCHESS.

The first of these is a 20 inch wide Satin Duchess, and priced at 74c a yard.

The second number comes in two widths, 24 and 27 inches wide, and is priced at 95c a yard.

Number 3 is 24 inches wide, and priced at \$1.20 a yard.

The best number is 24 inches wide, and at \$1.45 a yard is a gem.

Add from 25 to 35c a yard to these prices and you have their real market value. They are rich and lustrous, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Who will be the first to secure a nice dress pattern of these Wednesday morning?

Silks at 58c a yard.

A very desirable line of Fancy Taffetta Silks, 20 inches wide, suitable for waists, come in small checks, plaids, and nobby effects. Their market values are 75, 89, and \$1 yard—some pieces better than others, but any of them a decided Big Bargain at 58c a yard.

Umbrellas at \$1.00 Each.

Nothing startling in that, you say; can always buy an umbrella at \$1. True; but it is also true that you cannot always buy the quality and style of umbrella that we will offer you Wednesday morning.

It is a 26 inch fine silk warp gloria, paragon frame, silver trimmed handle, and if it is not worth \$1.50 of your money we will not ask you to invest the amount we will ask for them this week, \$1.00.

Fine Towels and Hemstitched Table Covers.

In hunting Xmas presents don't fail to see the choice selection of fine white towels we are showing this week at 25, 39, 50, 75, \$1 each, fringed or hemstitched. Perfect beauties and great values. A special in a hemstitched table cover, 2½ yards long, at \$2.50, and 3 yards long at \$3. They should interest you at these prices.

Photograph Frames.

Received this week a big shipment of these useful articles. They come in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 openings, and are priced at 20, 40, 50, 65 and 75c each. The frames are of gilt, white and green, and the matts green or white as you prefer, openings round or square.

Books. Books.

What more sensible Xmas present than a good book. We never showed such a stock as right now. It will be best for you to make your selections this week as long as the stock is complete.

For Profitable Xmas Shopping, For Large Assortments, at Reasonable Prices, Visit THE BOSTON STORE, A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market, East Liverpool

TOO MUCH GAS CAME ON

Firing the Building Occupied by
C. F. Bauman.

FIREMEN FOUGHT IT HARD

But For a Time It Seemed as Though the
Structure Was Doomed. While Others
Were Threatened—The Loss Will
Amount to \$800 With Insurance.

The most disastrous fire in the city
for several months occurred last night.

Shortly before 11 o'clock fire was discovered in a small building in the rear of the saloon of C. F. Bauman, corner of Jackson and Sixth streets. The department was called at once, but before they arrived the main building was in a blaze and for a time it looked as though the building was doomed.

The cold weather made it extremely difficult for the firemen to work, but they soon had a line of hose stretched and the water was turned on, while the Babcocks were used extensively to prevent the fire spreading, and the firemen went the entire length of the house between the rafters and roof with the chemicals. It was over an hour before all danger was over and the blaze extinguished.

The fire originated in a small building in the rear of the main building, formerly used as a barber shop, but has recently been used as a laundry by the family. It is thought the fire started by the gas coming on in a small gas stove in the room. The loss is estimated by Mr. Bauman between \$800 and \$1,000.

THE ESPECIAL ADVANTAGES

of Insuring in the Western and Southern
Life Insurance Company Are:

It furnishes for the money paid larger benefits than any other similar company. It is located in Ohio, which is the only State requiring an official examination of its life companies to be made annually.

Its investments are required by law to be made only in government bonds, mortgages upon real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, and loans upon its own policies to the amount of the reserve value thereof. Companies of other States are allowed to loan upon a much wider and less safe class of securities.

It is required by State law to hold, for the protection of its policy holders, a reserve fund upon the basis of four per cent., the highest standard known in the United States.

Its policies are incontestable after three annual payments, except as to age or fraud.

Its stockholders, by State law are liable for double the amount of their stock.

Policies are issued upon either whole life or twenty years' endowment plan.

Policies issued by the Western and Southern are in immediate benefit, and provide for liberal paid-up values after having been in force five or more years.

Prompt payment of claims is absolutely guaranteed, \$100,000.00 being on deposit with the State Treasurer for the sole protection of policy holders.

Consult any of our agents for rates of Whole Life or Endowment Policies. Branch office 1412 block.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

AN IMPUDENT TRAMP

Was Ordered From the House Under Pen-
alty of the Law.

A young man, roughly dressed and dirty, appeared at the back door of a Sixth street house late yesterday afternoon and demanded something to eat. The family have long since given up the practice of feeding tramps and the lady of the house told him so. At this he began to swear like a pirate, and only when the lady threatened to call an officer did he leave.

A large number of tramps were scattered through the city yesterday.

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS.

Not Necessary For Editors to Read
Them From Beginning to End.

Once more the tale goes round of the author who sent a story to three journals and had it returned by every one without having been read. He knew it because he had pasted two of the leaves together. Very likely. We do not think of reading through a half or a quarter of the articles that are sent to us. It often does not take half a minute to discard what one knows he doesn't want. It is an old saying that one does not need to eat a whole joint to learn whether it is tainted.

It would be a revelation to some of these writers to see how fast an experienced and conscientious editor can, at times, go through a big pile of essays, stories or poems. The title is often enough, and he would say, "We don't want an article on that subject." The next article begins with a page or two of commonplace introduction, and that is thrown aside in half a minute's inspection without turning more than the next page. The next begins with a platitude—"We can't print that stuff."

The first verse of this next poem has false meter and is tossed aside. The next begins in schoolgirl style, with "dove" and "love"; it is not read through. Of the next the editor reads ten lines. It is simply a dull description of a stream in a forest—not wanted. The next poem begins in a fresh way, seems to be constructed according to the rules, is pretty good. It is put one side to see if other better poems will crowd it out. The next is a story. The first page is promising, but the second shows a coarse strain, and the reading stops there.

Ten articles are decided upon, and with sufficient good judgment, in ten minutes, for a minute to a manuscript is often twice as much time as it needs. It does not take that long for a dealer to stick an iron skewer in a smoked ham, draw it out and smell of it. Not one article in a dozen perhaps needs to be read through.—New York Independent.

INSECTS AS HOODOOS.

They Keep Settlers Away From Many
Parts of the World.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the importance of small things than the large role which is now attributed to the mosquito in the etiology of some of the most serious and widespread diseases to which the human race is subject. It is truly said that what prevents the successful colonization of many tropical countries and what throws the greatest obstacle in the way of civilization and good government in vast regions of central Africa is not climate, not distance from home and not unfriendliness on the part of the natives. The obstacle is malaria, and now we find that the prevalence of malaria, so far as man is concerned, depends on the mosquito, and that this pestilent little insect, in addition to irritating and annoying, is the means by which the poison of malaria is propagated and distributed.

For years back botanists have known the important part played by birds in the scattering of seed and of insects in the distribution of the pollen of plants, and it seems not unlikely that pathologists will have to recognize in a much larger degree than has till lately been done the large part taken by the subordinate forms of life by which we are surrounded—our cattle, our horses, our dogs and cats, our flies, our mosquitoes, and perhaps even our fleas—in distributing disease from man to man, and, as is stated in regard to the mosquito and malaria, in deciding whether the extension of our empire over great areas of the globe's surface shall be possible or not.—Hospital.

Punctuation.

What a great difference in the meaning of a sentence a misplaced comma can make! Take the following, for example:

"James, my husband is a very sick man."

"James, my husband, is a very sick man."

The following bit of perverse punctuation was perpetrated by an English compositor. What the author meant to say can be ascribed by a rearrangement of the punctuation marks:

"Caesar entered on his head; his helmet on his feet; armed sandals upon his brow; there was a cloud in his right hand; his faithful sword in his eye; an angry glare saying nothing, he sat down."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Guy Fawkes' Lantern.

It has been settled beyond a doubt that the identical lamp which Guy Fawkes carried in poking about in the cellar of the houses of parliament, when he intended to blow them up, is now in existence. This lantern is in the Ashmolean museum at Cambridge. Guy Fawkes was carrying this lantern when he was arrested. The history of the lantern has now been fully established and it must take its place among the most celebrated exhibits in the museums of the world.—London Mail.

Land of the Landlords.

In proportion to its size Switzerland has more inns than any other country in the world. The entertainment of tourists has become the chief industry of the land.—London Answers.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

THE COMPASS AND THE GROWING
USE OF ELECTRICITY.

A Danger That the Magnetic Needle
May Be Rendered Practically Use-
less to the Mariner and the Sur-
veyor—A Curious Discovery.

Although the invention and introduction of the trolley system of street railways have been of inestimable value to civilization it has incidentally wrought some harm here and there. Emphasis was laid on one of these drawbacks to electric traction in the address delivered by Professor A. W. Rucker at a recent meeting of the British Association For the Advancement of Science.

In various parts of the world observations have been established for the purpose of keeping track of the changes in the direction in which the magnetic needle points. It was long ago discovered not only that the compass does not aim directly at the north pole, but that the amount of variation in its indications from true north undergoes slow alterations. Hence it is necessary to make fresh charts, showing the variation for different parts of the globe every few years. But in order to get the data for such corrections—of the highest importance to the surveyor and mariner—it is requisite that careful observations be made continuously at a number of widely separated points.

Two of the most famous and hitherto useful institutions of this class are situated in Washington, in the grounds of the naval observatory and in Toronto. The interference of the electric currents that run through the earth and the track of trolley lines which have been constructed near these observatories interfere so much with the behavior of the instruments of both places that the records now obtained are practically worthless. And the experts are greatly puzzled by the problem of escaping from this vexatious interruption of their work.

So delicate are the influences which the magnets in such an observatory are intended to investigate that they can be perceived only when the apparatus is most scrupulously guarded. The room in which they are mounted is underground. Visitors are never admitted except under unusual circumstances and are required to deposit their jackknives, keys and all other metallic objects about their persons before entering the apartment. The magnets, generally bars of steel not over six inches long, are poised above a scale that is graduated to the most minute fractions, and a telescope, on an adjacent pillar, is used to read the fluctuations, which are too small to be discernible by the unassisted eye. A tiny mirror, as big as a dime, catches a beam of light more slender than the lead in a pencil and reflects it away to a sheet of slowly moving photographic paper, on which a permanent record is made. The arrangement of the apparatus is such that the movement of the magnet is magnified many times in the record, in order to render the changes perceptible.

There are three sets of instruments on duty in such an observatory. One swings horizontally, like a mariner's compass. Another dips up and down. A third is designed to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetism, which is a separate thing from the direction in which it acts. And so sensitive are they that their readings are apt to be interfered with by exceedingly trivial causes. It is customary for the superintendent to inscribe on the scroll "Visitors admitted," whenever such a breach of the regulations is permitted, so that if any abnormal fluctuation is detected in the motion of the magnets a suspicion of its meaning will be excited in the mind of the scientist who afterward examines the photographic trace.

In spite of the delicacy of the apparatus, it may seem surprising to the lay mind that the passage of trolley currents at a distance of many rods from the observatory should be able to affect the instruments within. But they do, and it is impossible to separate in the record the variations produced by genuine changes in terrestrial magnetism from those which are caused by the trolley. Professor Rucker said a few days ago: "From all parts of the world we hear of observatories ruined or threatened by the invasion of the electrical engineer. Toronto and Washington have already succumbed, Potsdam, Parc St. Maur, Greenwich and Kew are besieged, and the issue largely depends upon whether these great national observatories can or cannot make good their defense."

Although the practical service to mankind which is rendered by institutions of this class is alone sufficient to justify their maintenance and to warrant alarm as to their future, there are other questions involved which possess profound interest for the philosopher. We know that the earth is a magnet, but as yet no one is able to say what makes it so. The fundamental secret of terrestrial magnetism has not been solved. Then, too, there are various changes in direction which mark the behavior of the needle that remain to be explained. What influence is it that makes the needle swing to and fro to a microscopic extent every day? Why is it that the diurnal swing is greater in years of sun spot abundance than at the minimum stage of solar activity? Why do the indications of the needle differ

in summer from those of winter? What is the key to the mystery of the long period movement that makes it necessary to rechart the situation? What causes the convulsive behavior of the magnets for a few hours or days when there is a great outbreak of sun spots? And is there any relation between the weather and the fluctuations in the earth's magnetism? There are theories on these subjects, but no generally accepted doctrines, and the human mind is so constituted that it will not rest until further light is obtained.—New York Tribune

FACTS WE HAVE TO FACE.

Who Will Pay the British Claims
Against Hawaiian Government?

The United States government is being called upon to face some questions of interest resulting from its expansion policy. The British government, some time before the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, filed with Hawaii a number of claims for redress for the ill treatment and illegal confinement of British subjects involved in the revolutionary movement which overthrew the queen. These amount to several hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, and the question is, the Hawaiian government having failed to settle them, whether the United States government does not inherit liability. The claims are just such as were filed by the late Secretary Gresham against the Hawaiian government in behalf of a number of alleged American citizens, most of whom afterward turned out to be aliens. None of our claims was pressed, but they formed the foundation for the British claims.

Another question of more importance is the determination of the status of some of our newly acquired citizens or subjects. Already a Chinaman by birth, but a Philippine by citizenship, has applied for recognition as an American citizen. Another Chinaman in Hawaii wants a passport showing that he is a citizen of the United States. The annexation law prohibits the coming into the limits of the United States of Chinese persons from Hawaii, but the constitutionality of any act that proposes to discriminate among American citizens has been raised, and this Chinaman is a citizen by adoption. These are a few of the questions that have already arisen, and others are expected to follow in the near future.—Washington Post.

What He Found.

"I've opened about 3,000,000,000 oysters in my day," said the old oysterman who sells you the real genuine unfattened and unspoiled "salts," a penny apiece, in the shadow of one of the big market buildings, "and I have never found a pearl in one yet."

"But I've found something just as good as pearls," he added with a wink. "I have found four nice paying tenement houses and good balances in eight savings banks. There is a good deal in an oyster shell besides pearls, young man, if you will look close."—New York World.

A Rough Rider's Capture.

Before I went away to war
I loved the little maverick,
But somehow seemed afraid of her,
She was so toony an old slick.
As plump as any two-year-old
Of blooded stock I ever saw,
An worth ten times her weight in gold,
Without a blemish or a flaw,
But, bein the owner's daughter, she
Appeared too good fur sich as me.

I told her I was goin to fight
Fur Uncle Sam an hoped that I
Would do the job correct an right,
An half imagined that a sigh
Was tryin fur to quit her breast.
An in her eyes I thought I saw
A saddish glimmer, an it jest
Sent my ole heart up in my craw,
An when she said goodbye I thought
Her voice was thick, but mebbe not.

Jest after that San Juan affair
I got a letter writ by Kate
That sent my heart off on a tear
That I could scarcely subjugate,
She said she'd read about the fight
An how us riders did the job,
An said that allus in her sight
I'd be a hero, then said, "Bob,
I wish the cloud of war was rent,
Because I'm lonesome since you went!"

I fetched a wild rough rider yell
Sufficient to stampede a herd
An went round singin fur a spell
As gay as a canary bird,
My heart riz in my throat an blocked
The chute down to my appetite,
An when the dinner bugle squawked
I couldn't eat a cussed bite,
An in my dreams that night her face
Seemed floatin round me every place.

When I got back the other day
An rode out to the ranch, I got
Oneasy thinkin of the way
The gal'd meet me, fur I thought
The gulf atween us seemed to be
Too wide a one fur me to swing,
I but a common cowboy, she
The daughter of a cattle king,
An somethin in me seemed to say
That I had better keep away.

I never will forgit how Kate
Grabbed both my hands! Two crystal
leaks
Come from her eyes to irrigate
The roses bloom in her cheeks,
Grabbed both my hands in hers, then
stopped
An looked into my sunbeated face
An made a sudden dive an dropped
A kiss on to its proper place,
An I, demented with her charms,
Corralled her in my big, strong arms!

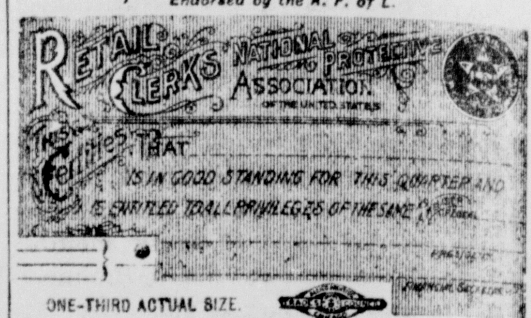
That gal is now a-flyin round
Jest like a butterfly on wings,
She's got two wimmen out from town
A-sewin on myster'ous things,
An I was measured 't'other day
Fur stylish clothes, her good ole dad
Insistin he was goin to pay
Fur proper trappin' fur his lad,
An we have planned fur Chris'mas night
A weddin dance plum out of sight!
—Denver Post.

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during month named in lower left hand corner and properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark, when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

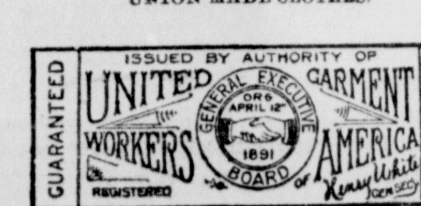


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on best colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeited, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

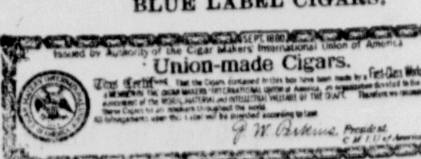


You will find the linen label attached to machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

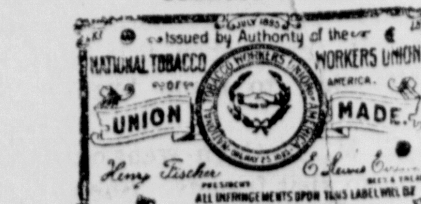
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the seat that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

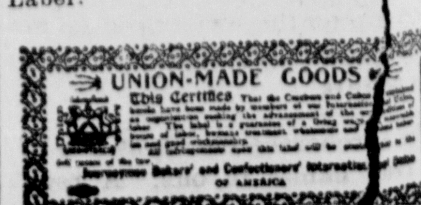
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size fac simile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bake-shops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



MISS MANLEY ELECTED

She Was Added to the Central Building Corps.

TWO WEEKS OF VACATION

The Holidays Will Begin Dec. 23 and Terminate Jan. 8.—A Room Will Be Fitted Up in the Basement of the Central Building.

Before the board of education met last evening a caucus was held in the office of Superintendent Rayman, for the purpose of considering the election of a teacher for room 11. The caucus was behind closed doors and all newspaper men were excluded.

At 8:30 o'clock the regular meeting was opened by the reading of the scriptures and prayer by Mr. Murphy. All the members were present.

Clerk Norris wanted to know when the pure water committee would report, but Mr. Hill said it was dead. A vote of thanks was tendered them for their services.

The text book committee, having in charge the Universal Dictionary of the English language in four volumes, stated they had examined the work and could not conscientiously recommend its adoption and that the books be returned to the publisher.

Superintendent Rayman read the school report for the month of November as published in this paper last week. The board agreed that it was the best report that had been presented this year. The holiday vacation will extend two weeks. School will close Friday, Dec. 23, and will reopen January 8. Last year the holiday vacation was only one week.

The committee in charge of the Central building were authorized to fit a room in the basement of the building for school purposes. This improvement will cost about \$150, and is made necessary by the crowded condition of the building.

Upon request of the teachers, Clerk Norris was ordered to pay them three weeks' work on Dec. 23, and in January pay them for five weeks.

The teachers' committee, composed of Clerk Norris, Mr. Murphy and Superintendent Rayman, adjourned to another room for the purpose of holding a conference relative to engaging a teacher for room 11. They were out but a short time when they returned and reported upon the selection of Miss Jessie Manley at a salary of \$45 a month. She was elected unanimously.

Superintendent Rayman and Mr. Hill were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions of respect relative to the death of Miss McHenry. They will be presented at the next meeting.

A notice from the Potter's bank, stating that a note for \$800 was due, was received. It will be paid when the clerk receives the allowance from the auditor.

Five volumes of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical series were presented to the board by Senator W. V. Blake. A vote of thanks was rendered him, and the books will be placed in the school library.

The meeting then adjourned.

A NEW SWITCH.

It Is Being Placed Across Union Street.

The construction force of the Cleveland and Pittsburg today began the work of placing a new switch across Union street. The switch and a car loaded with ties were taken there yesterday.

The switch will begin on the main line near the passenger station and connect with the siding which now stops at the west side of Union street. The work will necessitate the remodeling of the west portion of the platform and the tearing up of Union street for several days. The switch will be used as a delivery track.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Over the Bill of Contractor Harrison Rinehart.

The special committee appointed to report on the bill of Harrison Rinehart for paving Lisbon street, met last evening in the clerk's office, and will report this morning to council.

The estimate given Contractor Rinehart by Engineer George was over \$8600, but the contractor asked that a committee be appointed as he thought some of the estimates were too low.

Will Pay Expenses.

Ordinary Directors McBride and Jones were in the city yesterday, and in charge of the cases of John Mahoney and Arthur Fry who are seriously ill. The county will pay all expenses.

RARE MUSICAL COLLECTION.

University of Michigan Gets the Stearns Antiquities.

Frederick Stearns of Detroit has recently given to the University of Michigan his collection of musical instruments, probably the most famous and expensive of its kind in the United States. The collection contains more than 1,000 rare musical instruments.

At a recent meeting the board of regents agreed to set aside one-third of the museum building for the storing of the collection, and Mr. Stearns made a careful examination of the quarters assigned. He was accompanied by an expert who prepared plans for the cases, and the refitting of the museum will be undertaken at once. Mr. Stearns has compiled an exhaustive descriptive catalogue of the collection, which in itself will be a valuable addition to musical literature. The catalogue will bear the university's imprint and will be a beautiful volume, with 100 full page illustrations made from photographs of those instruments that are of special interest. Many of the instruments are almost priceless and not to be duplicated anywhere in the world.

During his tour of the world Mr. Stearns picked up old instruments in out of the way places where no one but an enthusiast would be looking for such things, and the fact that he made the collection personally adds materially to its value. Despite the time and money that have been spent in getting together such a complete musical collection, it is believed that its greatest value lies in the fact that it represents in an almost unbroken series the evolutions of percussion, wind and string instruments from prehistoric times. In this respect no other collection extant can compare with it. It is Mr. Stearns' intention personally to supervise the placing of the collection. It is the rarest and most valuable gift that the University of Michigan has received in many years.—Special Chicago Record.

ANNIE GRAY'S HOUSE SOLD.

She Mortgaged It For Two Years to Save Tom O'Brien's Life.

Another chapter in the life of Tom O'Brien, "King of Bunko Steerers," was disclosed the other afternoon when the house 102 West Forty-sixth street in New York was sold in foreclosure at the New York real estate salesroom. The house belonged to a woman known at times as Annie Gray, Annie Grady and Annie Campbell, who mortgaged it for \$20,000 in order to secure the release of O'Brien from the prison in Paris, where he was held for the murder of his associate, "Kid" Waddell. The crime was committed in Paris on March 27, 1895, and for it O'Brien was sentenced to life imprisonment in the French penal settlement on the island of New Caledonia.

It was at this time that Annie Gray mortgaged her house on Forty-sixth street and went to Paris in the hope of saving O'Brien's life. Thereafter the cable dispatches told of the efforts of an unknown woman to secure O'Brien's release. She spent money liberally, tried every means to suborn the jury, to bribe witnesses; anything to secure the man's release. Her efforts met with partial success, for O'Brien escaped the death penalty. From the time of his departure for the penal settlement little has been heard from him, but it is said that, having escaped from New Caledonia, he went to South America and is now the chief of police in a little town about a hundred miles from Buenos Ayres. Annie Gray, who befriended him in the time of his greatest need, O'Brien deserted, and it is said that she died a pauper and was buried in potter's field.—New York Sun.

INNOVATION AT HARVARD.

Three Women Appointed on Committees to Visit the Departments.

The Harvard overseers recently voted to place women on the visiting committees of the departments of the college after the meeting. President Eliot announced these selections:

Mrs. H. W. Draper of New York, an expert on astronomy. Mrs. Draper has given \$10,000 a year to the observatory, and it has been decided that it would be a proper thing to recognize her generosity by putting her on the committee of visitors of the observatory. Mrs. Potter of Boston will be appointed on the committee which visits the veterinary department of the college.

Miss Ware, daughter of the late Mrs. C. T. Ware, will be named for the committee which visits the botanical gardens and museum. Mrs. Ware was a patron of the botanical department, and Miss Ware has continued her work. At a special meeting held later, Solomon Lincoln presiding, it was voted to confer with the president and executive on these appointments.—Special New York World.

Winnie Davis Cottage.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, the evangelist of Baltimore, proposes to erect on his Whosoever farm, at Luray, Va., a cottage to be known as the Winnie Davis cottage. It is to be used for children of Confederate soldiers, the first of whom, a Richmond boy, is now at the farm. Dr. Wharton has received a letter from Mrs. Davis thanking him for the offer to build the cottage and saying, "I think God will bless this if only to hold the memory of my good and noble child."—Special Washington Post.

NOVELTIES IN PATENTS.

Some of the Latest Contrivances of Inventors.

THE WINTER SCHEME IN ALL.

Brand New Ideas in Skates—Novel Protectors for Skaters—Sleds Run on Wheels—Bicycles For Snow and Ice—Odd Novelties in Overcoats.

The brain of the Yankee inventor has been fairly boiling during the summer and the fall with what he evidently hopes will be adopted as fads for the winter. In the last few months Uncle Sam has granted hundreds of what may be termed "cold weather patents." The small boy will be interested in some brand new ideas in skates. Ideas must be brand new, otherwise Uncle Sam's examiners will not grant patents for them. The latest skate patented this winter has two runners, like a small sled. They practically form but one, however, being but a half inch apart. Each in itself has a double edge, and when dull is simply turned upside down. The inventor figures that a skate of this make will need sharpening but a fourth as often as an ordinary one, and that the ankle cannot turn with the double runner. Another man has recently received a patent for a freak skate, which is hinged in the middle, so that each foot in reality has beneath it two blades, the smaller one under the front of the toe. Thus the pedal appendage is allowed the same bending in skating as in walking or running. Still another novelty in skates is claimed to reduce friction against the ice well nigh to a minimum. Each runner is an endless chain of little blades, which revolves over two axles, one under the heel and the other beneath the toe.

Some inventors appear to regard skating as a diversion as dangerous as football and have consequently devised all sorts of appliances for the protection of those who must enjoy it. The most novel of these combines the principles of the crutch, the hoopskirt, and the baby walker and is respectfully recommended to those who get their skates on in the figurative as well as the literal sense of the word. Straps fasten over the shoulders, and the armpits rest in hollow supports, which terminate in forked rods, securing a strong hoop, encircling the feet and clearing the surface of the ice by a few inches. A few weeks ago an Arkansas genius was given a patent for side attachments for skaters' shoes. They resemble rubber nose guards for football players and are fastened over the ankle bone, not only to prevent "interfering," but to protect the tops of shoes from being worn through in cases where the ankle is so weak as to allow the entire side of the foot to scrape the ice. Another of this year's patents is for an ankle brace of metal which extends on either side of the leg to a clamp, fastening tightly around the calf. Unique fixtures recently patented for ice skating rinks are an overhead trolley, with handles connected thereto by ropes, and also a circular merry go round top, revolving with gymnasium rings, whereby the learner can perform all sorts of gyrations with impunity.

Even more novel are many ideas in sleds and sleighs. The latest sled for the small boy is an express wagon body, having a spiked velocipede wheel, with pedals, in front and runners beneath. He sits upon a board seat forward, and, while furnishing more than sufficient motive power for his own propulsion, makes abundant room for a passenger behind. A few days ago a Minnesota man had patented an attachment for sleighs whereby the necessity for horses, steam or electric power is claimed to be obviated. Beneath the seats are treadles, which connect with pulleys and gear-cracks galore, and which, when actuated, not only supply all of the motive power needed to give the vehicle the speed of lubricated atmospheric electricity, but warm the feet and keep the blood generally in circulation.

Still another of this year's fads is described in the specification of a patent issued to Mr. Hammann of Hamburg, who claims to have hit upon a scheme to completely revolutionize the propulsion of sleds, cars and carts on snow, ice or other frozen surfaces. A revolving gear, being actuated, moves groups of pointed levers against the slippery surface in such a manner that they push the vehicle rapidly along, like so many fast moving legs kicking their heels out behind and sometimes supporting the entire weight above them. All sorts of ideas in automobile sleighs, propelled by steam and electricity, have poured into the patent office ever since the automobile craze began; also hundreds of bicycles and tricycles for snow and ice. The latter vary between a runner in lieu of the front wheel and a spiked tire for the rear and vice versa. Many new patents are for frictional outer tires to be slipped over ordinary inflated tires in icy weather.

The oldest novelty perhaps in winter overcoats is the invention of George Harner of Pleasantville, N. J. It begins in a tremendous collar reaching above the top of the head and ends at the heels. The material throughout is composed of two thicknesses of cloth, between which is an air space of wire

fabric woven in elastic spirals. In the front is a slot in which the wearer, on starting out, deposits a slowly smoldering fuel cartridge. The cartridge chamber imparts its heat to the air space completely enveloping the body, and as this warmth rises it circulates over the entire system. Another coat much like this, but patented by the same genius a few years ago, utilizes a lamp instead of a cartridge. Still another queer coat is a long waterproof winter ulster having arranged over the shoulders, front and back, slanting gutters of metal for draining off rain and melting snow.—Chicago Tribune.

NOTED NEGRO LEADER.

What Booker T. Washington Says About the Race Troubles.

Booker T. Washington, writing to the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune about the negro race troubles, says:

It was unfortunate that my people permitted themselves at the close of the civil war to be led in such a wholesale manner into politics. In many cases responsibilities were accepted by us which we were not equal to because of lack of education and experience. I do not believe that it is wise for the government nor just to the people sought to be helped to confer unlimited suffrage upon any ignorant, poverty stricken, inexperienced people. I would let the right to vote be interwoven with the ability to acquire intelligence or property or both. The feeling is very strong in the south that since the negro pays such a small proportion of the tax to support the government he should have little or no control in the government.

The feeling also exists in some sections that the negro wants to control the white man. This is not true of the black race as a whole. Unless the negro gets into the hands of bad white men he does not seek to control any one except himself, and he has a pretty hard task often to do that. To my mind the way to remedy the present evils is for the negro not to get discouraged. In the past I fear he sets too much store by politics. In too many cases he has sought the shadow rather than the substance. The negro all over the United States must become a large taxpayer, own property, possess a high degree of industry, skill and substantial character. We must get our young people off the streets, keep them out of barrooms and dens of crime. The great bulk of our people in the south are still in dense ignorance; ignorance leads to idleness and idleness to crime.

The time has come when the best white people and the best colored people in the south should get together for counsel, advice and sympathy. The negro must not feel that the white man who is his next door neighbor is his enemy simply because he is a southern white man.

HOBERT'S \$1,000 INKSTAND.

Silver Model of the Washington Capitol Made For the Vice President.

It is an unwritten law of the senate that the vice president fall heir at the expiration of his term to nearly all the portable furnishings of the vice president's room. Inkstands, clocks and audirons especially are regarded as legitimate souvenirs, and consequently each term sees an addition to the beauty of design and elegance of workmanship of these articles.

The latest inkstand, which has just been placed on Mr. Hobart's desk in the vice presidential chamber, was made to order during the recess of congress and cost \$1,000. It is of solid silver and made in the form of the capitol in miniature, details being followed as closely as possible. The small domes of the old senate chamber and the house of representatives are the tops of ink wells, while trays for pens are formed on each side of a stamp box in front of the building. It is 24 inches wide by 36 inches long. The vice president's room also has been provided with a splendid high clock of mahogany, which shows besides the time the phases of the moon.—New York Sun.

His House Had No Closets.

There is not a house in any civilized community that can be compared to the one built in Washington by Mr. Justice Gray, the giant of the supreme court. He designed it himself, and it was built according to his plans and specifications. When he came to move in, it was learned that the structure did not contain a single closet.

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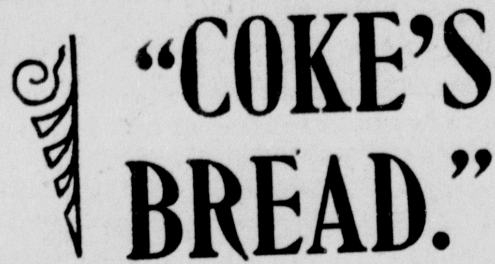
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Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keller, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackman, of Washington street, a son.

George Croxall, of Fifth street, was a Pittsburg visitor today.

E. S. Roades, editor of the Mutual News, of Williamsburg, was in the city today.

Postmaster Miskall yesterday received from the department two new canceling stamps.

A local shoe firm this morning made a shipment of shoes to Pretoria, S. A. R., and one to Wyoming.

The Maccabees last evening gave a very pleasant social and dance in their rooms in the Wells building.

The Sons of Veterans will meet this evening, initiate a few candidates and transact important business.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Grosshans have issued invitations for next Friday evening. Cards will be the amusement.

Ruby, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Appel, Seventh street, is seriously ill with a complication of diseases.

George N. Brindle, of this place, left this morning for Mt. Pleasant, in response to a message announcing the death of his mother.

A number of parties from the city last night took advantage of the excellent sleighing and spent the evening in the country.

William Paine, of Trenton, arrived in the city this morning. He will assume charge of the decorating shop of the French China company tomorrow.

Monroe Patterson, who has been in New York for several days attending conferences between the operators and trust promoters, will return to the city tomorrow night.

The last three days of the week will be observed as ember days at St. Aloysius church. The days will be observed by fasting and abstinence.

Detective Moore, of the Wellsville yards of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, was in the city last evening. He would not say whom he was after.

The work of putting sides on the vestibules of the new street cars has commenced and will be completed just as soon as possible. The cars already fitted present an unusually neat appearance.

A new counterfeit 50 cent piece is being circulated in the eastern part of Ohio. It is a splendid imitation of the real and would readily pass on an unobservant person. Be on the lookout and don't get fooled.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on Tuesday evening after Christmas, the 27th inst. It will be visible pretty much all over the civilized world and will last from about 10 o'clock until after midnight.

Word was received in this city last evening of the death of Simpson Horner, one of the oldest rivermen in this part of the Ohio valley. He was known to many in this city, and was connected with the coal firm of Wood, Horner & Co.

Yesterday afternoon, as a delivery wagon was turning the corner at Broadway and Fifth streets, the wagon slipped and the driver was thrown from the seat and alighted on the pavement, but was not seriously injured, as the horses stopped.

Farmers living near the city are posting notices warning persons not to cut pine trees from their farms or they will be prosecuted. The farmers claim that the practice has become so great that if it was not stopped there would soon be no pine trees on their farms.

The contest between the church of the Immaculate Conception, of Wellsville, and St. Aloysius church, of this city, closed last evening. It has been decided the Wellsville church will be declared the winner, as its collections amounted to about \$5,125. The church in this city collected but \$2,400.

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Electric seal scarf, 8 squirrel tails, \$3.75. Imitation marten scarf at \$3.98.

Brown marten scarfs \$7.50 and \$10 each.

Mink scarfs \$7.50, \$10 and \$13.50.

Stone marten scarfs \$13.50, \$14, \$18.50 and \$23.50.

Children's fur sets, white or colors at \$1 and up to \$3.50 per set.

CLOAKS.

Some interesting prices on womens' jackets in our cloak room now. Went through the stock this morning and marked those of which we had but a few left, at prices that should sell them at once.

Some of the \$10 coats, \$7.50.

Some of the \$15 coats, \$12.50.

Some of the \$18 coats, \$15.

Perhaps your size is among them. Better come and see, if you think of buying a jacket.

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ASHES OF COLUMBUS.

Priests in Havana Think Spain Has No Right to Them.

In a little metal casket, locked in a great mahogany cabinet and guarded night and day by somber garbed priests and by well armed soldiers, the precious ashes of America's renowned discoverer lie awaiting the final order that will send them to Spain. The antique great cabinet is standing in an antechamber of the Cathedral of Havana, a building only a few decades younger than the man by whose daring its construction was made possible. Its gray old walls, moss covered and crumbling, seem truly worthy to shelter all that remains of Christopher Columbus.

The transfer of this little casket has been reported already to have taken place more than once. But this is denied by the priests who guard it, and who point to the cabinet and say, "The bones are there." I called at the cathedral recently to learn if the relics were really in Havana and was shown the box, to which the good fathers bow their heads, and which, they assert, contains bits of bone and a handful of ashes—those of Columbus. The box is securely fastened, and no eye can penetrate its interior, nor would the priests permit it to be desecrated by the hands of a layman. It is asserted by the priests that in his will and last testament Columbus asked that his bones be permitted to rest in the soil of the new world, and a talk with several priests disclosed a strong sentiment against the removal of Spain.

They do not hesitate to question Spain's right to violate the dying request of the great discoverer, and one went so far as to express surprise and indignation that the American commission in Havana had entered no protest. When the casket containing the bones and ashes of the great Columbus is to be transported to the land of Ferdinand and Isabella is not known, and even the cathedral priests protest ignorance on the subject. —Cor. New York Press.

An Edition de Luxe.

A curious volume has been presented to the Chelsea Public library. It is a Burmese book written, or rather engraved, as no ink is used, with a stylus upon some 800 strips of dried palm leaves. The palm leaves are held together by two pieces of wood, and the edges of the whole are decorated in gold and vermillion. —London.

Counts No Account.

A French savant comes to the front with the startling assertion that "nearly all the current French titles of nobility have been stolen or invented." This is a valuable pointer for American heirs. —Kansas City Times.

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